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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
RONALD E. BURT, #N-60788,
Plaintiff,
vs. Case No. 13-cv-00794-NJR-DGW
J. BERNER, et al.,
Defendants.
~~~~~~~~
Deposition of
FRANK O. PETKOVICH, M.D.
May 11, 2017
9:31 A.M.
Taken at:
Petkovich Orthopedic and Spine Care, LLC
2821 North Ballas Road, Suite C70
St. Louis, Missouri
J Bryan Jordan CCR-MO
J. Bryan Jordan, CCR-MO

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Page 2  1 APPEARANCES:	Page 4
2 On behalf of the Plaintiff:	2 NUMBER DESCRIPTION MARKED
Lewis Rice LLC, by	3 Petkovich 1 Deft's Rule 26(a)(2) Expert
3 RONALD J. NORWOOD, ESQ.	Disclosures re: Dr. Petkovich 6
BENJAMIN A. LIPMAN, ESQ. 4 600 Washington Ave., Suite 2500	4
4 600 Washington Ave., Suite 2500 St. Louis, MO 63101-1311	Petkovich 2 Three pages from Dr.
5 (314) 444-7600 Phone	5 Petkovich's website
(314) 444-7759 Direct	6 Petkovich 3 American Academy of Orthopedic Surgery booklet titled
6 (314) 612-7759 Direct Fax	7 "Spine Basics"
rnorwood@lewisrice.com	8 Petkovich 4 American Academy of
7 blipman@lewisrice.com	Orthopedic Surgery booklet titled
8 On behalf of the Defendants Sam Nwaobasi, M.D.,	9 "X-rays, CT Scans and MRIs" 89
Michael Moldenhauer, John Trost, Lakesha Hamby and 9 Wexford Health Sources, Inc.:	10 Petkovich 5 American Academy of
Cassiday Schade LLP, by	Orthopedic Surgery booklet titled
10 TIMOTHY P. DUGAN, ESQ.	11 "Neck Pain" 97
EDWARD A. KHATSKIN, ESQ.	12 Petkovich 6 American Academy of
11 100 North Broadway, Suite 1580	Orthopedic Surgery booklet titled
St. Louis, MO 63102	13 "Cervical Radiculopathy (Pinched
12 (314) 241-1377 Phone	Nerve) 109
(314) 241-1320 Fax 13 tdugan@cassiday.com	14 Potkovich 7 American Academy of
ekhatskin@cassiday.com	Petkovich 7 American Academy of 15 Orthopedic Surgery booklet titled
14	"Herniated Disk" 111
On behalf of Defendants Richard Harrington,	16
15 Angela Crain, Chad Frierdich, Kimberly Butler:	Petkovich 8 American Academy of
Illinois Attorney General's Office, by	17 Orthopedic Surgery booklet titled
16 MAX BOOSE, ESQ.	"Cervical Spondylosis (Arthritis of
Assistant Attorney General 17 500 South Second Street	18 the Neck)" 113
Springfield, IL 62706	19 Petkovich 9 American Academy of
18 (217) 782-1090	Orthopedic Surgery booklet titled
mboose@atg.state.il.us	20 "Lumbar Spinal Stenosis" 116
19	21 Petkovich 10 Spinal Cord Tumor
20	Association, Inc., article titled
21	22 "Tony M.'s Story"
22	23 Petkovich 11 Report on 10/24/1996 exam of Plaintiff by Dr. Silberstein, Bates
23 24	24 No. MEN 00643
25	25 No. WEN 00043
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4	4 Guidelines" (Marked in previous
5 INDEX OF EXHIBITS 4	deposition) 122
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Page 6 Page 8 1 FRANK O. PETKOVICH, M.D., A. Well, I really don't keep track of any of 2 of lawful age, having been first duly sworn to testify 2 that. The majority--my practice, I've been in 3 the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth 3 practice 37 years, and my practice has been as an 4 in the case aforesaid, deposes and says in reply to 4 orthopedic surgeon, spine surgeon, and I've taken care 5 oral interrogatories propounded as follows, to-wit: 5 of a lot of, lot of people, taken care of a lot of **EXAMINATION** 6 work injuries, so I've been deposed many times in 7 QUESTIONS BY MR. NORWOOD: 7 work-related conditions but also been deposed for Q. Good morning, sir. Would you state your 8 other issues, and I just--I don't keep track of it. 9 We don't differentiate. We're--right, now I'm, in my 9 name and, I guess, your office address for the record, 10 please? 10 office here. We have a--we're a single-practice A. First name is Frank, last name is Petkovich, 11 office, and we don't--there's a single-taxpayer ID 12 P-e-t-k-o-v-i-c-h. I'm a physician, M.D., orthopedic 12 number. Everything goes into that. We don't 13 surgeon. My office address is 2821 North Ballas Road, 13 differentiate where it comes from. 14 Suite C-70, St. Louis County, Missouri, 63131. Q. Okay, and how much time do you spend, Q. Thank you, Doctor. I've handed you a 15 roughly, providing testimony, as opposed to your 16 document, Petkovich Deposition Exhibit 1. Could you 16 regular practice? 17 identify that item for us? 17 A. As part of the my practice, probably 15 to A. This is a copy of my curriculum vitae as of 18 20 percent of my practice involves performing 19 January 2017. It has a copy of a report authored by 19 independent medical evaluations and/or record reviews. 20 me dated March 3, 2017, after I reviewed medical 20 Q. Okay. All right. Now, let's--let me direct 21 records and radiographic studies concerning a 21 your attention to the first page of Petkovich 22 Mr. Ronald E .--22 Deposition Exhibit 1, and on that, you state that as 23 Q. Burt? 23 of, I assume, the day you put together the report, you 24 had completed approximately 8.5 hours at a rate of 24 A. --Burt, and there also is a list of 25 depositions of times I have been deposed over the last 25 \$350 per hour? Is that correct? Page 7 Page 9 1 several years. I'm not sure how far back that goes, A. Yes. Now, where are you reading from, sir? 1 2 2 and I think that's--that's what is contained here. Q. From the first page of Exhibit 1; first Q. Okay, and let me start, I guess, by talking 3 page, right there. It's right there on the--if you 4 about the cases you've testified. You've testified in 4 look down at the bottom, the third line up from the 5 a number of cases over the years; is that correct? 5 bottom, item,--A. I see. 7 Q. And it looks like the lion's share of those 7 Q. --Roman VI. 8 cases were workers' compensation cases? 8 A. Yes, I see what you are saying. 9 A. Yes. Q. Okay. 10 10 Q. And in those workers' compensation cases, A. Yes, that's a list of hours, and I didn't 11 did you testify on behalf of the employer or the 11 add them up, but it's a list, here, of the hours that 12 employee? 12 I involved, so--A. I testify to whoever requests me, deposes 13 Q. Okay, could you-so you have a separate list 14 me. I don't differentiate whether I'm requested by an 14 that you keep with your handwritten notes? Is that 15 employer or employee. I don't differentiate. 15 correct? Q. Right, I understand, but is the bulk of them 16 A. Well, I just have--I have my office--I have 17 employer-related testimony, do you know, or--17 my office charges, and I have the notes when I, when 18 A. Pretty much--18 I reviewed the records, I have the summary of the 19 Q. --pretty much even down the middle? 19 hours involved. 20 A. I don't keep track of it, sir. 20 Q. All right, so as we sit here today, how Q. Got you. No problem at all, and then what 21 much--how many hours have you expended as it relates 22 about outside of workers' compensation cases? I saw a 22 to your work associated with this particular case? 23 couple of personal injury cases. Is that a small 23 A. Let me add it up in my head, here. 24 24 portion of what you do with respect providing expert Q. Okay.

3 (Pages 6 - 9)

25

A. So--

25 testimony?

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- 1 (Pause)
- 2 I think 8.--eight and a quarter.
- 3 Q. Eight and a quarter; okay.
- 4 A. Is that what you have?
- 5 Q. 8.5, give or take. We round it off, so of
- 6 that eight and a quarter, could you provide us with a
- 7 breakdown in terms of what that eight hours
- 8 represents?
- A. The records that I reviewed, I reviewed
- 10 medical records concerning Mr.--Mr. Burt, Ronald Burt.
- 11 I initially reviewed records for three and a half
- 12 hours on February 4,--
- 13 Q. Okay.
- 14 A. --2017.
- 15 I then had a conversation with attorney
- 16 Mr. Edward Khatskin on February 7 for 1.34 hours.
- 17 Q. Okay.
- 18 A. I then did further record review on March 2,
- 19 2017, for three hours.
- 20 Q. Okay.
- 21 A. I then authored a narrative report on March
- 22 3, 2017.
- 23 Q. Okay, and let's talk about your meeting with
- 24 Mr. Khatskin. What did you and he discuss during that
- 25 1.3 or so hours that you met?

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- 1 A. We discussed the medical records that I had 2 reviewed which I had previously reviewed regarding 3 Mr. Ronald Burt.
- 4 Q. Okay, and what did he tell you with respect
- 5 to those medical records, as best you can recall?6 A. I'm not sure what he told me versus what I
- 7 gained from reviewing the records, but we--
- 8 Q. As best you can recall.
- 9 A. It was going, going through the records--
- 10 well, after my going through records and discussion
- 11 with him, that Mr. Burt is a, is a prisoner in the
- 12 State of Illinois, in the prison system there, and
- 13 that Mr. Burt had--is 50 years old; that Mr. Burt had
- 14 been seen at the medical facility, there, a number of
- 15 times with complaints of pain in his neck and pain in
- 16 his lower back.
- 17 He had seen a number of different healthcare
- 18 providers at that facility and apparently, apparently,
- 19 he was unhappy with some of his treatment and had a
- 20 grievance for that reason.
- 21 Q. Okay. Anything else you can recall about
- 22 that discussion between you and Counsel?
- A. Well, I think, I think what I've just said,
- 24 that's kind of a synopsis, as I recall.
- Q. Okay, anything else that you can recall?

- A. No, sir, not--not that I can recall offhand.
- 2 Q. Okay. Now, we got your CV and your resumé.
- 3 Are you considered a specialist?
- 4 A. I'm a--I'm an orthopedic surgeon.
- 5 Orthopedic surgery is a specialty in medicine, as you
- 6 know, that deals with the musculoskeletal system, so
- 7 orthopedics is a specialty of medicine that deals with
- 8 the musculoskeletal system, i.e., the muscles, bones,
- 9 and joints of the upper and lower extremities and the 10 spine.
- 11 Q. Okay.
- 12 A. So my educational background, I graduated
- 13 from St. Louis University Medical School 1973, grew
- 14 up--before that, I grew up in the City of St. Louis,
- 15 graduated from the St. Louis Public School System.
- 16 I then graduated from the University of
- 17 Missouri-St. Louis 1969, graduated from St. Louis
- 18 University Medical School in 1973.
- 19 I then completed an internship and general
- 20 surgery residency at the University of
- 21 Illinois-Chicago in '74.
- I then completed an orthopedic surgery
- 23 residency at the University of Missouri-Kansas City in
- 24 1980.
- 25 I then completed a spine fellowship at

Page 1

- 1 Tulane University in New Orleans, and then I've been
- 2 in practice as an orthopedic surgeon and spine surgeon
- 3 in St. Louis since 1980, July 1980, so my specialty is
- 4 an orthopedic surgeon. I have a subspecialty of
- 5 spinal surgery.
- 6 Q. Okay, and what would cause a patient to be
- 7 referred to you, as opposed to going to, say, a
- 8 general practitioner?
- 9 A. Well, typically, somebody would be referred
- 10 to me if they had a--if they had a musculoskeletal or
- 11 spine complaint that had been refractory to treatment
- 12 by a primary care physician, i.e., general
- 13 practitioner, family practice physician.
- Q. When you say "refractory to treatment," for
- 15 us lay people, what do you mean by that?
- 16 A. Refractory means if someone, if someone
- 17 had--if someone had persistent problems with, with
- 18 radiographic and physical examination findings to
- 19 substantiate their problems and subjective complaints,
- 20 so if someone had persistent problems, despite
- 21 conservative management by a primary care physician
- 22 and they had radiographic evidence and physical
- 23 findings evidence, then, then they would be referred
- 24 to a specialist.
- 25 Q. What kind of radiographic evidence would,

4 (Pages 10 - 13)

- 1 would typically accompany a referral to you? When you
- 2 say "radiographic evidence," what do you mean?
- A. Well, that's a very, very broad question.
- Q. And I'm intending for it to be broad.
- A. Okay. Okay. Excuse me. A very broad
- 6 question, so I don't know whether we're talking about
- 7 spine conditions, are we talking about extremity
- 8 conditions--
- Q. We'll, let's talk about spine,--
- 10 A. Okay.
- Q. --since that's what why we're here today. 11
- 12 A. So, okay, I'm sorry, so your question is,
- 13 again?
- 14 Q. When--you referred to patients being
- 15 referred to you based on subjective complaints,
- 16 radiographic evidence with respect to certain issues,
- 17 and so what I'm trying to hone in on for us lay people
- 18 is when you say "radiographic evidence," what are you
- 19 referring to.
- 20 A. Okay, radiographic evidence could be many,
- 21 many things.
- 22 Q. Okay.

1

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13

14

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17

18

Q. Yes, sir.

- A. Actually, you could have--radiographic
- 24 evidence could be--we're talking just about the
- 25 spine--we're talking about the spine specifically?

3 have a fracture, you could have a dislocation, 4 subluxation of the spine. Those are both conditions

A. It could be you could have a fracture, you

5 where things are out of alignment. You could have

6 that. You've got an instability pattern. You could 7 have erosion, bony erosion. You could have lytic

8 lesions. You could have discogenic-type findings--

A. Yeah, "radiographic" encompasses all of

Q. All right, and so based on that, a doctor, a

19 non-specialist, for lack of a better term, might refer

20 somebody to you who specializes in spine-related

A. Yes, if, if someone had persistent--if

24 findings, et cetera, et cetera, in conjunction with

23 someone was having persistent symptoms and physical

10 that term, and just to kind of short-circuit it, that

11 could be, I assume, x-rays, MRI's,--

Q. -- CT scans? Is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay.

A. --yes.

21 conditions; is that correct?

15 those things,--

Q. And those, when you say "radiographic," just

- Q. Okay, and when you say "persistent
  - 2 findings," are you familiar, I mean familiar with the

Page 16

Page 17

- 3 term, "chronic condition"?
- A. Yes, I'm familiar with the word, "chronic."
- Q. What does chronic mean?
- A. Chronic means something that keeps going,
- 7 that goes on and on, so that's what the word roughly
- 8 means, chronic as opposed to acute. Chronic means
- 9 something that goes on and on.
- 10 Q. On and on for how long? Is there a time
- 11 measure where you say "Well, this might be chronic"
- 12 versus nonchronic? Is there a time frame, six months,
- 13 something along those lines, that you would look at to
- 14 determine chronic versus acute?
- 15 A. I don't think--I don't think the word
- 16 "chronic," itself, is really specifically defined.
- Q. Okay. All right, based on your review of 17
- 18 Mr. Ronald Burt's medical records, would you define
- 19 whatever he has been describing over the years as a
- 20 chronic condition, whatever that condition might be?
- 21 A. No.
- 22 Q. Okay, so you would not categorize his
- 23 complaints over some ten-plus years as something that
- 24 you would state would be a chronic situation. Is that
- 25 your testimony today?

Page 15

A. Yes. 1

- 2 Q. Okay. All right, and as it relates to pain
- 3 in the back and neck region, what would you describe,
- 4 or rather, at what point would you describe subjective
- 5 complaints of back pain and neck pain as a chronic
- A. Well, I would take--number one, I wouldn't
- 8 call--I don't necessarily equate subjective complaints
- 9 with a condition.
- 10 Q. Okay. All right.
- A. So in this case, I would say reading these 11
- 12 records, going through Mr. Burt's records, he was seen
- 13 on numerous occasions with persistent subjective
- 14 complaints.
- 15 Q. Right. Right.
- 16 A. But I would not define that, I would not
- 17 define him as having a specific condition.
- 18 Q. Okay, so if other physicians, his treating
- physicians, for instance, described his condition as 19
- 20 chronic, you would disagree with that assessment. Is
- 22 A. I would not consider what Mr. Burt was seen
- 23 for as a chronic condition.
- 24 Q. All right, and if he were prescribed various
- 25 prescription drugs to treat whatever subjective

21 that right?

25 all of that.

- 1 complaints he was providing over the years, you would 2 not consider the fact that he was prescribed those
- 3 drugs for that condition as treatment for a chronic
- 4 condition; is that correct?
- MR. DUGAN: Object to the form of the
- 6 question.
- 7 Go ahead, Doctor.
- 8 A. It's my opinion in this case that Mr. Burt
- 9 was prescribed low-dose antiinflammatory medications
- 10 because of his subjective complaints of pain in his
- 11 neck and his back, period. His radiographic studies
- 12 show that he has some mild, very mild degenerative
- 13 disc disease in his cervical spine, C4-5, and--some
- 14 degenerative cervical disc disease and some
- 15 degenerative lumbar disc disease at the L5-S1 level,
- 16 so he has those two areas of some degenerative disc
- 17 disease.
- 18 You could use the word "degenerative disc
- 19 conditions" if you wanted to use that word, but
- 20 those--that's what he has.
- 21 O. Right.
- 22 A. So those are, those are, those
- 23 are--he has those radiographically.
- 24 Going through his records, he has no
- 25 physical findings inconsistent with those radiographic

- A. Okay.
- Q. Okay? And the only thing I want to know

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Page 21

- 3 from your--in your professional opinion based on
- 4 37-plus years of experience, whether or not
- 5 degenerative disc condition, whatever might exist in
- 6 your opinion as it relates to Dr. (sic) Ronald Burt,
- 7 is a chronic condition.
- A. Yes, you--you are correct, those are--those,
- 9 those are chronic, those degenerative disc conditions
- 10 are chronic. They're not--they are non-acute.
- 11 Q. Okay. All right.
- 12 Now, as it relates to a specialist such as
- 13 yourself, you consider yourself an orthopedist, or
- 14 orthopedic surgeon, or how would you describe your
- 15 area of specialty with respect to a name, just so I'm
- 16 using the right nomenclature?
- 17 A. I'm an orthopedic surgeon with a
- 18 subspecialty in spinal surgery.
- 19 Q. All right, so for a person, specialist such
- 20 as yourself, under what circumstances could you become
- 21 involved with a patient?
- 22 A. I would be--I would be referred a patient,
- 23 typically, that has a orthopedic--has an orthopedic
- 24 condition, that has persistent subjective complaints
- 25 with radiographic evidence and physical findings

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- 1 findings; normal neurologic examination, no physical
- 2 findings, so I would--
- Q. So--so let me cut you off. So you are
- 4 saying, then, a degenerative disc condition would--
- 5 could not or would not qualify as a chronic condition?
- A. Well--
- 7 Q. Is that your testimony?
- A. No, sir. I'm sorry, first, I think that--
- 9 let me clarify my--what I'm saying.
- 10 So I think that in this case, Mr. Burt has
- 11 some mild degenerative cervical disc disease and some
- 12 mild degenerative lumbar disc disease. You could use
- 13 that, you could say, you could also use the word
- 14 "condition," so you could say "mild degenerative
- 15 cervical disc condition,--
- Q. Right.
- A. -- "mild degenerative lumbar disc condition," 17
- 18 you are correct. You can use--they're
- 19 interchangeable.
- 20 Now, if you want me--
- Q. Let me cut you off, though, because I'm just
- 22 trying--I'm really--because we're short on time, and I
- 23 just want to make sure I get my point out, and I
- 24 understand you have a lot to say, but I'm focusing on
- 25 the word "chronic."

- 1 consistent with a significant problem that continues
- 2 despite conservative management.
- Q. Would you get involved in a case if there
- 4 were simply subjective complaints of pain and you
- 5 received an x-ray that indicated there was no
- 6 indication in the x-ray of any basis for those
- 7 complaints of pain? Would you get involved in a case
- 8 like that?
- 9 MR. DUGAN: Object to form.
- 10 A. I typically would not be referred a patient
- 11 like that. I have had--I have had people come into my
- 12 office that have self-referred.
- 13 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- 14 Q. Okay.
- 15 A. Maybe I've treated members of their family
- 16 before that have come in to me with subjective
- 17 complaints not based upon anything else where they've
- 18 really not seen anybody, in those situations where
- 19 they have not seen a primary care provider prior to
- 20 seeing me, yes.
- Q. Okay. All right. In your opinion, would a 21
- 22 specialist be required to assess issues related to
- 23 arthritis?
- 24 MR. DUGAN: Object to form.
- 25 A. No, a specialist does not have to diagnose

6 (Pages 18 - 21)

1 arthritis.

- 2 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- Q. No, I didn't say diagnose arthritis. I
- 4 guess what I'm trying to figure out is, are there
- 5 occasions in your practice where you are referred
- 6 individuals who have arthritic conditions?
- 7 A. Yes.
- Q. All right, and in those circumstances, why
- 9 would a person with arthritic conditions be referred 10 to you?
- A. It would be referred to me if they had
- 12 persistent subjective complaints and objective
- 13 physical findings to substantiate those subjective
- 14 complaints, and radiographic and other clinical
- 15 studies to substantiate that.
- Q. To substantiate arthritis?
- 17 A. To substantiate their subjective complaints
- 18 in conjunction with everything I've said.
- Q. All right, so if somebody had arthritis, and
- 20 they were complaining of pain in the spine and they
- 21 had a diagnosis of arthritis, under what
- 22 circumstances, then, would you get involved in a case 22 people think of as scoliosis in that age bracket.
- 23 like that?
- 24 A. Well, you are using the word "arthritis,"
- 25 which is a very, very broad term. Define, be more

- Q. Okay.
- A. And if someone has--so if someone had--has

Page 24

Page 25

- 3 degenerative disc disease, if they have persistent
- 4 subjective complaints, they have objective physical
- 5 findings on physical examination, meaning neurologic,
- 6 neurologic findings, and they have radiographic
- 7 evidence to, to again substantiate--to substantiate
- 8 some significant degenerative disc disease.
- Q. Okay, and so--all right, what about 10 scoliosis? Would someone be referred to you for
- 12 A. Scoliosis is a curvature of the spine.
- 13 Scoliosis does not typically cause pain, so there are
- 14 different--there are different types of scoliosis. Do
- 15 you want to be more specific in your question?
- Q. No, I mean as relates to when you would get
- 17 involved with any level of scoliosis.
- 18 A. Is a--okay, scoliosis, you start off in
- 19 children with, you know, infantile scoliosis,
- 20 idiopathic scoliosis, et cetera, in childhood, in
- 21 adolescence, and that's--that's what most
- 23 Those--those patients I don't treat anymore. I'm
- 24 referring those to pediatric spine centers, to
- 25 universities here.

Page 23

1

- 1 specific in your question. What type of arthritis are
- 2 we talking about?
- Q. All right. Well, let's talk about
- 4 rheumatoid arthritis. Is that something, would that
- 5 be something that would come your way in the spine?
- 7 Q. All right, and under what circumstances?
- A. If someone has a, has a established
- 9 diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis and they're having
- 10 issues with their spine, and they've seen their
- 11 primary care physician, they're having persistent
- 12 problems, they have physical findings under physical
- 13 examination and radiographic studies to--to show a
- 14 problem, then they would be referred to me.
- 15 Q. Okay, and--and what about osteoarthritis?
- 16 A. Pretty much the same thing. They're
- 17 different, very different, but again, someone that had
- 18 persistent subjective complaints, clinical studies,
- 19 physical findings, radiographic evidence, et cetera,
- 20 despite conservative management.
- Q. Okay. What about degenerative disc disease?
- 22 At what point would someone be referred to you with a
- 23 diagnosis of degenerative disc disease?
- A. Degenerative disc disease is a form of
- 25 degenerative arthritis.

- Adults coming in, sometimes, people--
- 2 sometimes, people would have severe, advanced
- 3 degenerative disc changes as part of that degenerative
- 4 change condition, develop some, some curvature as a
- 5 result of those degenerative changes, so they would be
- 6 treated, they would be treated just like anybody else
- 7 with advanced degenerative disc disease, but that's--
- 8 they would have some curvature as a result of those
- 9 degenerative changes, but that's really not what
- 10 scoliosis is.
- 11 Q. How much curvature need there be before one
- 12 would suggest that it is scoliosis?
- 13 A. Well, you can have--you can have--there's
- 14 not a number you can give as far as a specific degree.
- 15 I mean, you can have, you can have scoliosis with a,
- 16 with a, a 10-degree curve, you can get scoliosis with
- 17 a 70-degree curve.
- 18 Q. Right.
- 19 A. Scoliosis is a--scoliosis is a disease where
- 20 you have curvature of the spine.
- 21 Q. What about a five-degree curvature? Would
- 22 that be considered scoliosis?
- 23 A. Well, that's what I'm trying to explain to
- 24 you. I don't--that's--you can have, you can have true
- 25 scoliosis with any degree curve.

7 (Pages 22 - 25)

Page 26 Page 28 1 Q. Any degree of curve; okay. 1 MR. NORWOOD: Is that page 643? Let's see. 2 2 A. But a curve is not--but just having a curve MR. LIPMAN: I believe it is. Would you 3 is not necessarily scoliosis. 3 look on the bottom right? Q. Okay. 4 MR. DUGAN: Doctor, on the bottom right, it A. So the point is, scoliosis causes curvature, 5 says "643"? THE WITNESS: Yes. 6 but not all curvature is scoliosis. 6 7 7 MR. DUGAN: I have it. You don't need to Q. Okay, so, then, that someone could look at 8 an x-ray and see some level of curvature and at least 8 dig it out. 9 suggest that that is an indication of scoliosis? 9 MR. NORWOOD: Thank you. 10 MR. DUGAN: Object to form. 10 BY MR. NORWOOD: 11 Q. All right, so now, what is--is that a A. I'm not sure what your question is. 11 12 MR. NORWOOD: Could we read that one back? 12 document you reviewed as part of the mix in this case? 13 THE COURT REPORTER: (Reading back) 13 A. Yes. I did see this paper, yes. 14 14 Q. All right, and--here's an extra copy if you "Q: Okay, so, then, someone could look 15 at an x-ray and see some level of curvature and at 15 all need that. 16 least suggest that that is an indication of 16 Now, this is a report, and you referenced 17 scoliosis?" 17 this report in your audit--in your expert report, A. Yes, somebody--you can look at an x-ray and 18 correct? 18 19 put everything together, you can--you can go through 19 A. Yes. 20 your mind, whoever is reading the x-rays can think 20 Q. All right, and this is a report, it appears, 21 that, could question if there's a degree of scoliosis, 21 for Ronald Burt; date of the exam, 10/24/96. Is that 22 yes. 22 correct? 23 BY MR. NORWOOD: 23 A. Yes. Q. I guess my question is, can--can reasonable 24 O. And it talks about an examination of the 25 C-spine, which is the cervical spine? Is that 25 physicians disagree with respect to whether or not Page 27 Page 29 1 correct? 1 it's scoliosis or not scoliosis? Is that something in 2 A. Yes. 2 the realm of, you know, possible medical disagreement? A. No, I don't think so. I don't think that--I Q. And for us lay people, we're talking about, 4 I guess, a certain portion of the spine that is below 4 think that people, you know, people with experience 5 treating, you know, orthopedic surgeons, spine 5 the neck; is that correct? A. Well, it is the neck, the cervical spine. 6 surgeons, neurosurgeons that are, that are--that are 7 7 regularly--neuroradiologists that regularly treat Q. I'm sorry. I'm sorry, the neck down to the 8 mid part of the back or thereabout? 8 these conditions, I don't think there's any--I don't 9 think there's any disagreement. A. It's down--it's from the head, so the neck, 10 cervical spine from the base of the head down to the 10 Q. Okay. 11 top of the ribcage area, thoracic spine. A. I think that you can have--I think there are 11 12 many types of spine conditions that--many different 12 Q. Okay. All right, and the thoracic spine 13 then continues below--and that's the other lower 13 types that can cause a curvature of the spine. Q. Okay. Well, you--you understand in this 14 portion of the spine--15 A. Yes. 15 case, there was a diagnosis of scoliosis; correct? 16 Q. --that goes through the lower back area? A. As I recall reading the records, there was a 17 A. So you have the cervical spine which we 17 note in, I believe it was nineteen ninety--18 mentioned, then the thoracic spine is the spine or the Q. Well, let's dig out the note just to 19 expedite things. Bear with me. I have the exhibits 19 ribs, twelve ribs, so twelve thoracic vertebrae, and 20 then you have the lower back, lumbar spine with the 20 here, and I'm going to make it really easy for you, 21 five lumbar vertebrae. 21 because in the interests of time, we want to make sure 22 Q. Okay. All right, and so this, though, 22 that we are efficient, and I'm going to hand you 23 relates to the neck area? 23 Petkovich Deposition Exhibit 11, and I should have

8 (Pages 26 - 29)

Q. All right, and this was done by--I mean a

24

25

A. Yes.

25

24 extra copies somewhere for the folks.

MR. DUGAN: Is that page 643?

- 1 radiologist, it appears; correct?
- A. Yes. I don't know who this person is. The
- 3 report you are referring to is signed by a Michael
- 4 Silberstein, and I don't know who that is.
- Q. But he's--he's identified as a radiologist, 6 correct?
- 7 A. Yes. Yes.
- 8 Q. And what is a radiologist?
- A. A radiologist--radiology is the, is the
- 10 specialty in medicine that deals with the reading of,
- 11 interpretation of radiographic studies.
- O. All right, are you a radiologist?
- 13 A. I am not a radiologist.
- 14 Q. Okay, and I take it from your--well, let's
- 15 just take a look at it, all right? According to this
- 16 report, it says--and I'll just read it into the
- 17 record--it's a section that says, "Cervical Spine,"
- 18 correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And then it says, quote, "There is a mild
- 21 convex torticollis centered at C3 and a lower
- 22 cervical/upper thoracic scoliosis convex to the right,
- 23 centered at C6-C7."
- 24 Is that a fair reading?
- 25 A. Yes.

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- 1 Q. It may not be a fair pronunciation, but is
- 2 that a fair reading of what's said?
- 3 A. Yes, sir. That, that--you've read the
- 4 report.
- Q. And you disagree with that finding; correct?
- A. I would disagree with the impression where
- 7 he uses the word "torticollis" and "scoliosis."
- Q. All right. Well, let's break that down,
- 9 first. Okay, first of all, what is torticollis?
- A. Torticollis is a muscle contraction in the
- 11 neck that typically occurs as a--with, with flexion,
- 12 extension, rotation.
- Typically, it's seen in children.
- 14 Sometimes, children, a lot of times young children,
- 15 after a difficult delivery, will have some
- 16 contractures, maybe from sitting in utero, the last
- 17 parts of pregnan--the last parts of time of pregnancy,
- 18 and sometimes in small children, you'll see a
- 19 torticollis where the muscles are not fully developed
- 20 and will be a little contracted from being in the
- 21 womb.
- 22 Q. Mm-hmm?
- A. And so that's, that's where you typically
- 24 see it, and then it's treated in children.
- 25 Q. Okay.

A. Now, as far as--so that's, that's what

- 2 torticollis means, what I said as far as the
- 3 curvature, et cetera, et cetera, and that's--but
- 4 that's really not a radiographic finding. That's a
- 5 condition, but it's really not a radiographic finding.
- Q. Well, but it's contained in this
- 7 radiographic finding, correct?
- A. It is contained in this report, but that's
- 9 not correct.
- 10 Q. What's not correct?
- A. Torticollis, torticollis is a condition. 11
- 12 Torticollis is not--torticollis is not a radiographic
- 14 Q. Okay. Well, the radiologist back in '96,
- 15 for some reason, decided to reference that, based upon
- 16 a review of some x-rays, I assume; is that correct?
- 17 A. Yes. In this case, in this case, I remember
- 18 from the records, this gentleman, Mr. Burt, apparently
- 19 had an issue where he fell in the shower--
- 20 Q. Right.
- 21 A. -- and said that he hurt his neck,--
- 22 Q. Right.
- 23 A. -- and then he was seen at the medical
- 24 department there at the prison, was having some neck
- 25 pain. They got x-rays and, you know, I think that he
  - Page 33

Page 32

- 1 very possibly could have had--could have strained his
- 2 neck, could have had some muscle spasm in those areas
- 3 that could have caused him with some muscle spasms
- 4 just like we all, you know, sometimes sleep on the
- 5 wrong side or whatever, wake up with a little neck
- 6 pain, a little muscle spasm where we're pulling to one
- 7 side or the other,--
- Q. Right.
- A. -- and that would, that would explain, even--
- 10 he's talking about the word "scoliosis" here. I mean,
- 11 he may have--
- 12 Q. Well, hold on. Let's stay with torticollis.
- 13 We're not talking about scoliosis.
- A. My point is, sir, my point is that if this
- 15 man, this history, this incident in the shower, he
- 16 could have had some muscle spasm that could have
- 17 caused that--could have caused him to hold his head
- 18 and neck to one side or the other.
- 19 Q. He could have or he could have--something
- 20 else could have caused it, right? We don't know as we
- 21 sit here today; is that correct?
- 22 A. Something else could have caused what?
- 23 Q. Whatever they saw that indicated to them
- 24 that this was torticollis.
- A. It's not torticollis. 25

9 (Pages 30 - 33)

- 1 Q. No, no, I'm saying what they said was
- 2 torticollis. I don't know what it is. I defer to the
- 3 specialists. I'm just talking about Dr. Michael
- 4 Silberstein saw something to suggest that it was
- 5 torticollis, and you are sort of surmising what may
- 6 have caused whatever he saw that he thought was
- 7 torticollis that you disagree with, but suffice it to
- 8 say that he saw something that indicated to him it was
- 9 torticollis. Is that a fair statement?
- 10 A. I think, I think--
- 11 Q. Is that--just answer my--is that a fair
- 12 statement, he saw something?
- 13 A. I can't--
- MR. BOOSE: Objection to speculation.
- 15 A. (Continuing) I can't speak for him--
- 16 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- 17 Q. Okay.
- 18 A. --because I don't know, I don't know who he
- 19 is, I don't know what his--I don't know what his
- 20 educational background or experience is, I don't know 20
- 21 who--
- 22 Q. Right.
- A. --I don't know who this man is.
- Q. Right. Right. I understand that, and I'm
- 25 not asking you to speak for him, because in forming

1 accurate, right?

2 A. Yes, you would--you would assume that, yes.

Page 36

- Q. All right, but basically, you have basically
- 4 indicated that the medical records are replete with
- 5 misdiagnosis. Is that a fair statement?
- 6 MR. DUGAN: Objection; argumentative.
- 7 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- 8 Q. Let me rephrase the question. As relates to
- 9 this report, this is a misdiagnosis, correct? In your
- 10 opinion?
- 11 A. I would say that the way he's describing
- 12 this to me, okay, I think he is describing this
- 13 curvature, this man, this man holding his neck to the
- 14 side the way he's describing it, to me would be
- 15 consistent with what I said, you know, a muscle
- 16 strain, et cetera, et cetera, so the way he's
- 17 describing that, I really wouldn't disagree with
- 18 that,--
- 19 O. Well--
- 20 A. --but I would disagree with the impression,
- 21 because I've stated that he's got--he's got an
- 22 impression, no fractures, okay, which I agree with,
- 23 he's got torticollis and scoliosis, and you can't make
- 24 that--you can't make a diagnosis like that based upon
- 25 looking at these x-rays.

Page 35

- 1 your opinion, you are relying on medical records,
- 2 right?
- 3 A. I'm relying on medical records, number one.
- 4 Q. Right.
- 5 A. I'm relying on my review of the radiographic

Q. Right, and this is one of those radiographic

- 6 studies, number two.
- 8 studies.
- o studies.

7

- 9 A. And I'm also reviewing based on my
- 10 experience.
- 11 Q. Okay.
- 12 A. I've been in practice 37 years, and I am a
- 13 founding member of the North American Spine Society,
- 14 international organization. I know a lot about spine
- 15 issues.
- 16 Q. And I understand all of that, and I'm not
- 17 disputing all of that, right? What I'm suggesting is,
- 18 and for the record, is that in formulating your
- 19 opinion, in addition to your 37 years of experience
- 20 and all of your degrees and such, you are also relying
- 21 on medical records that have been provided to you by
- 22 counsel; correct?
- 23 A. Yes, sir, I am.
- 24 Q. All right, and those medical records, you
- 25 know, the assumption is that the medical records are

- Q. Well, but you are disagreeing with him, and
- 2 you have disagreed with him in your report; correct?
- 3 A. I've disagreed--what I'm stating is that
- 4 there is--what I'm stating is that this man, there,
- 5 does not have scoliosis,--
  - Q. Right.
- 7 A. --number one. Number two, he may have had
- 8 some torticollis, he, he may have had some--been
- 9 holding his neck to the side when he was initially
- 10 seen because of a muscle spasm, but that, that's a
- 11 clinical finding. I really wouldn't put that under
- 12 the--
- 13 Q. But you are speculating because you were not
- 14 there and you did not examine this individual in '96.
- 15 Can we agree with that?
- 16 A. Yes, sir, that's true. We can agree.
- 17 Q. All right, so that's speculation on your
- 18 part. Is that right?
- 19 A. It's more than speculation, but I did not
- 20 examine him in 1996, and--period.
- 21 Q. Okay.
- A. But I reviewed the records, all of the
- 23 records at that time and since that time.
- 24 Q. Right. Okay, and did those records include
- 25 the 1996 x-ray?

10 (Pages 34 - 37)

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Page 38 Page 40 1 A. Yes. 1 spine, and then below that, you have T1, which is the 2 Q. Okay. You reviewed the 1996 x-ray? 2 top of the thoracic spine. 3 (Witness peruses documents.) Q. So he, in his opinion, saw what indicated to 4 A. I'm not--I'm looking at my medical records. 4 him as a radiologist who is identified as an M.D., 5 I don't--I'm not certain that I reviewed that actual 5 who--treating patients at the Illinois Department of 6 Corrections, he disagrees with your assessment; 6 x-ray. 7 7 correct? Q. Okay. 8 A. I reviewed subsequent x-rays. 8 MR. DUGAN: Form, foundation, argumentative. Q. Right. 9 A. Well, his report,--10 A. Numerous x-rays, but if you'll wait a 10 MR. BOOSE: I'm sorry--(Inaudible) 11 minute, I'll see here. A. --his report speaks for itself. 11 12 Q. Okay. 12 THE COURT REPORTER: Did you--hang on one 13 (Witness continues to peruse documents.) 13 sec. 14 A. I--no, I do not believe that I actually saw 14 Was your objection you joined, Mr. Bruce? 15 that actual x-ray from 1996. 15 MR. BOOSE: That's correct. THE COURT REPORTER: Okay. I didn't hear Q. All right, so that would put you at a little 16 17 bit of a disadvantage as relates to Dr. Silberstein, 17 the word "join." That's the reason I asked. 18 who is a radiologist who actually reviewed those 18 MR. BOOSE: Yes, my statement was "Join," 19 x-rays. Would you agree with that? 19 and too, I'm sorry, I'm not hearing you very well on 20 MR. DUGAN: Object to form. 20 some of these. I worry I might be not hearing some of 21 MR. BOOSE: I join. 21 the objections. 22 A. No, no, I wouldn't, because I subsequently 22 MR. DUGAN: I don't think you've missed any. 23 reviewed--you are talking about these diagnoses of 23 MR. BOOSE: Okay. Thank you. 24 scoliosis and torticollis, I believe. 24 MR. NORWOOD: Nothing exciting, anyway. 25 BY MR. NORWOOD: 25 BY MR. NORWOOD: Page 39 Page 41 1 Q. Right. Q. Now, let's go back. Let me rephrase the A. And I subsequently reviewed additional 2 question, right? And I, as a lay person, as a lawyer, 3 x-rays of the cervical spine for sure taken in 3 you know, we're looking at medical records, and we're 4 December 2012, and I don't show any evidence of--of 4 listening to your testimony, and looking at your 5 scoliosis, so--5 report, and so as a lay person myself, I'm trying to Q. In your opinion. 6 reconcile what you've put in your opinion about the 7 A. Well, I mean obviously, it's my opinion. 7 fact that there absolutely, unequivocally, is no 8 I'm stating it. 8 scoliosis, and I'm trying to reconcile that with Q. Okay. 9 Petkovich Deposition Exhibit 11, where Dr. Silberstein 10 A. But in my opinion, or in the opinion of 10 says specifically that there is certain scoliosis 11 anybody else, in the opinion of any of the other 11 based on this convex to the right centered at C6 and 12 treating physicians or the radiologists. 12 C7, so are you saying that Dr. Silberstein is wrong in Q. But Dr. Silberstein, in his opinion, he 13 his report regarding scoliosis? 14 didn't simply state scoliosis, he stated specifically, 14 A. Yes. 15 quote, "a lower cervical/upper thoracic scoliosis, 15 Q. Okay, so you disagree with Dr. Silberstein. 16 convex, to the right, centered at C6 and C7." That's 16 A. Yes. 17 fairly specific, isn't it? 17 Q. All right, and then it goes further--well, 18 MR. DUGAN: Object to form. 18 when he talks about convex to the right, centered at A. That's--that's what his report is stating. 19 19 C6 and C7, I understand you don't agree with that, but 20 BY MR. NORWOOD: 20 what is he describing as relates to this notion of Q. Right, and so in his opinion, he saw some 21 thoracic scoliosis convex to the right centered at C6 22 level of curvature that he described as convex to the 22 and C7? What is he describing? 23 right, centered at C6 and C7, and just so for us lay 23 A. Convex, when you are describing a true 24 people, what is C6 and C7? 24 curve, convex as opposed to concave, so convex means

11 (Pages 38 - 41)

25 to one side, and then concave would be the other side

A. C6-C7 are the lower ends of the cervical

25

- 1 of that, so if you take a--if you take a piece of
- 2 rope,--
- 3 Q. Right.
- 4 A. --if you the hang a piece of rope and push
- 5 it to one side, it's going to be convex to that side
- 6 and concave to the other side.
- 7 Q. Okay.
- 8 A. Right.
- 9 Q. So here, he's describing a convex to the
- 10 right, near C6 and C7? Is that what he's--
- 11 A Yes
- 12 Q. --purporting to describe?
- 13 A. That's what his report says.
- 14 Q. Right. That's what he report said. Okay.
- 15 All right.
- Are you familiar with the term, "medically
- 17 necessary treatment"?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And what does medically necessary treatment
- 20 mean?
- A. A very, very broad term, means that
- 22 something is being done based--based upon being
- 23 appropriate medical care, necessary, I'm using--it's a
- 24 hard word, hard to define, but it means, medically
- 25 necessary means it's something that is necessary for
  - Page 43

- 1 medical reasons.
- 2 Q. Okay, and is that the same thing as medical
- 3 necessity? When we talk about medical necessity, is
- 4 that the same thing?
- 5 A. I've guess I would say that.
- 6 Q. All right. All right, are you familiar with
- 7 the term--well, let me ask you this way: Do you know
- 8 if, during the 2009 through 2014 time frame, whether
- 9 Wexford had a policy that was either written or
- 10 unwritten that provided that a physician would refer
- 11 an inmate to a specialist only if it was absolutely
- 12 necessary?
- 13 A. Well, I'm not familiar with any of their
- 14 policies.
- 15 Q. All right. All right, so the answer to your
- 16 question is no, you don't know if they had such a
- 17 policy--
- 18 A. No.
- 19 Q. --that required absolute necessity as
- 20 related to referring patients, inmate patients to a
- 21 specialist. Is that correct?
- A. Yeah, I'm not familiar with their policies.
- Q. All right. Are you aware of any absolute
- 24 necessity standard that's used in the medical
- 25 profession as relates to the treatment of any patient?

- 1 MR. DUGAN: Object to form.
  - 2 MR. BOOSE: Join.
  - 3 A. I don't understand that question.
  - 4 BY MR. NORWOOD:
  - Q. In your practice, 37 years, have you ever
  - 6 seen anything in any literature or any textbooks that
  - 7 talk about treating a patient only if it is absolutely
  - 8 necessary for a particular condition?
  - 9 MR. DUGAN: Same objections.
- 10 A. Typically, I mean typically, physicians are
- 11 not going to treat someone unless it is medically
- 12 necessary.
- 13 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- Q. Well, I agree with you there. I think we're
- 15 in agreement. I'm talking about absolutely necessary.
- 16 Are you familiar with the term, "absolute necessity,"
- 17 as relates to providing medical care to patients?
- 18 A. Well, I guess I'm--I guess I'm not familiar
- 19 with what you are asking me. I'm familiar with the
- 20 question, "medical necessity"--
- 21 Q. Right.
- A. --and "absolute necessity," but I think that
- 23 as I've already stated, I think, is that medical
- 24 necessity is why someone seeks medical care.
- Q. Right, and so to shut this down, then, you

Page 45

Page 44

- 1 are not familiar with the term "absolute necessity" as
- 2 relates to medical practice. Is that right?
- 3 A. I've not--I'm, I'm not familiar with that
- 4 term exactly.
- 5 Q. All right, and to the extent that if some
- 6 physician was utilizing an absolute necessity standard
- 7 for deciding whether or not a patient should be
- 8 treated or referred to a specialist, would you take
- 9 issue with that?
- 10 MR. DUGAN: Object to form.
- 11 MR. BOOSE: Join.
- 12 A. I've never heard that before. I think that
- 13 it's--I think that--I think when somebody should--when
- 14 someone is referred to a specialist, there should be a
- 15 reason to refer to a specialist. There should be a
- 16 medical reason to refer to a specialist. As I stated
- 17 earlier, when someone is seen by a primary care
- 18 provider, and I think of all the things I've
- 19 previously said, if they have persistent symptoms,
- 20 physical examination findings, objective findings, et
- 21 cetera, et cetera, if they have all that, then they
- 22 should be referred to a specialist.
- 23 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- 24 Q. All right, do you know if an absolute
- 25 necessity standard was applied to any of Mr. Burt's

12 (Pages 42 - 45)

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Page 46 Page 48 1 treatment at Menard, based on the records you've 1 plan of attack, how you are going to do something. If 2 you have a simple problem, then there's no need to 2 reviewed? A. Based on the records that I've reviewed, 3 have a treatment plan because it's very simple. 4 Mr. Burt saw a number of different providers at Q. Now, what--are you familiar with what 5 Menard. I think that he was treated appropriately by 5 typically should be done if a portion of a medical 6 record is missing? 6 them--7 7 MR. DUGAN: Object to form; improper, Q. I understand that, sir, but let me just ask 8 you--8 incomplete hypothetical. A. Okay. MR. BOOSE: Join. 10 Q. I'm focusing on absolute necessity. Let's 10 A. Well, what type, what kind of--11 stay with me here. 11 BY MR. NORWOOD: 12 A. Okay. 12 Q. Any kind of portion of a medical record, is 13 Q. Do you know if, in that treatment, based on 13 there any kind of protocol you should follow if, for 14 those medical records you reviewed, those physicians 14 some reason, a portion of a medical record turns up 15 at Menard applied an absolute necessity standard with 15 missing? 16 respect to that treatment? That's the question. 16 MR. DUGAN: Same objection. 17 17 A. No, I, I--no, I don't know that. I'm not A. Okay, very, very broad question, but I would 18 familiar with that term, as I stated. 18 try to--I would try to look at the records before that Q. So if they did, you don't know about it, and 19 period of time, look at the records after that period 20 it wouldn't change your opinion one way or the other? 20 of time, and try to put everything together. 21 A. Yes, sir, you are--you are correct. 21 BY MR. NORWOOD: 22 Q. Okay. 22 Q. Okay, and you are aware in this case, there 23 A. Yes. 23 are certain missing medical records? Is that correct? 24 Q. So it wouldn't change your opinion if they 24 MR. DUGAN: Object to form. 25 were applying an absolute necessity standard as they 25 MR. BOOSE: Join. Page 47 Page 49 A. I'm not--I'm not sure that there are missing 1 were documenting his treatment. Is that correct? 2 MR. DUGAN: Object to form. 2 medical records, no. 3 MR. BOOSE: Join. 3 BY MR. NORWOOD: Q. All right. Well, in your report, you A. Again, I'm not--again, I'm not familiar with 5 that term, I'm not familiar with their policies. 5 referred to the fact that there was an x-ray that was 6 reviewed by Dr. Nwaobasi that apparently is missing, 6 BY MR. NORWOOD: 7 right? 7 Q. Okay. 8 A. Yes, and I'm not--I'm not certain whether 8 A. I don't know what else I can say. Q. I got you. What is a treatment plan? 9 that's--whether that's really missing or whether that 10 was a mistake in stating that, that date, so I'm, I'm 10 A. A treatment plan is a, you know, plan how 11 not real--I'm not certain if medical records are 11 you are going to treat an individual, a patient. Q. And is that generally memorialized somewhere 12 really missing. 13 Q. Okay. All right, but you haven't seen it? 13 in medical records that you maintain? A. Sometimes. It depends on--it depends upon 14 A. I have not seen it. 15 Q. All right, and neither have we, for the 15 the complexity of an issue. If something is a simple 16 record. 16 issue, you don't--there's really no--you don't really 17 17 elaborate, but it depends on what you are dealing Now, in your report, you talk about physical 18 with. 18 therapy options, and in your opinion, you indicated 19 Q. Okay, so in certain cases, you might have a 19 that physical therapy essentially would be a waste; is 20 that correct? 20 written treatment plan that would be documented in 21 21 your records, and other times, it wouldn't; is that A. Well, it's a synopsis. I think physical 22 therapy for Mr. Burt was unnecessary. 22 correct? 23 Q. Well, so it would be a waste, right? A. If you had--if you had a complex issue, a

13 (Pages 46 - 49)

MR. DUGAN: Object to form.

A. Yeah, I don't like to use--

24

25

24 complex issue, all the things I discussed, then you

25 might have a--you would have a treatment plan, your

Page 50 Page 52 MR. BOOSE: Join. 1 1 that correct? A. (Continuing) I don't like to use the word 2 MR. DUGAN: Object to form. 3 "waste," but I think physical therapy for Mr. Burt was A. Well, I would have treated him like I said. 4 unnecessary. 4 The last thing I do is send a bill. I'm not sure what 5 BY MR. NORWOOD: 5 you mean. 6 BY MR. NORWOOD: Q. All right, but you suggested that perhaps 7 some exercises that were prescribed to him by Q. Well, okay. All right, you wouldn't bill 8 Dr. Trost would be sufficient, correct? 8 him. All right. I got you. A. I think the exercises would be sufficient. A. But it's a very simple thing. 10 certainly, but if I saw, if I saw this gentleman in my 10 Q. Well, it's simple, right. 11 office, if I saw Mr. Burt in my office with his A. It's a simple problem, and I think that, you 11 12 physical findings and his radiographic findings as 12 know, I mean people I see people like this all the 13 we've discussed, I would have treated him like he was, 13 time. 14 with a low-dose antiinflammatory medication. I 14 Q. I got you. 15 probably would not even have told him to do any 15 A. If I walk up and down the street and x-rayed 16 exercises. 16 every, you know, 50-year-old man walking up and down 17 Q. Okay. 17 the street, they're all going to have an element of 18 A. But I think, I think that's okay to do the 18 some mild degenerative disc changes in their cervical 19 exercises, but I don't know that it was really 19 spine, their lumbar spine. 20 necessary. I think maybe the doctor, here, maybe told 20 Q. Okay, great. 21 21 him about doing exercises to, you know, pacif--make A. Much younger than 50. We started getting--22 him--make him happy, whatever, but I don't really 22 23 think exercises were necessary. 23 A. We start getting mild degenerative changes 24 Q. Okay, so--so you believe, in your opinion, 24 in our twenties. 25 that to pacify him, they said do some exercise. Is 25 Q. I got you, and just so the record's clear, Page 51 Page 53 1 that your testimony? 1 then you would just simply say "Get an over-the-2 A. Perhaps, yes. 2 counter medicine and you'll be okay"? I mean, I'm Q. Okay. All right, is that they pacify him by 3 trying to understand what your suggestion is. 4 also giving him prescription medicine to deal with A. Yes, sir, that's--that is what I'm saying. 5 this issue? 5 O. All right. A. Well, I--if I saw him, if, if I saw Mr. Burt A. I think that that--6 7 7 as a patient,--Q. All right. Q. Right. A. I think just a low dose over-the-counter A. --I would--and I examined him he had a 9 should be sufficient. 10 normal physical examination, his only, his only 10 Q. So to the extent that they gave him 11 positive physical findings--we're talking about 11 something other than a low-dose medication, you would 12 cervical spine--was this minimally degenerative 12 disagree with that particular form of treatment, 13 cervical disc condition, disease at C4-5, some 13 right? 14 degenerative disc conditions at the L5-S1 level, if I 14 A. I wouldn't--I wouldn't disagree with it. I 15 saw somebody like that, I would tell them, you know 15 think that they--I think that they probably--I think 16 this is really a mild condition, you don't really need 16 they probably really, in a way, overtreated him, gave 17 to do anything about it. If it bothers you, if it 17 him more than he really needed to pacify him. 18 bothers you, you might take a low-dose, over-the-18 Q. Okay, and that's your professional opinion? 19 counter, anti-inflammatory medication like ibuprofen 19 A. Yes. 20 or one of those, but you know, I wouldn't do anything 20 Q. Okay. All right, and is it ethical to

14 (Pages 50 - 53)

21 overmedicate someone to pacify them if, somehow, that

A. No, it's not unethical in a situation like

24 this, that he was given--he was given, still, low

25 doses of an antiinflammatory medication. That's

22 treatment is not medically necessary?

23

21 else about it.

Q. All right, so basically, "Go to the

23 drugstore, pick up some ibuprofen, and here's your

24 bill." Is that essentially how you would have treated

25 Dr.--I mean Mr. Burt as relates to his condition? Is

22

certainly not unethical.
 Q. Okay, so--so my que

Q. Okay, so--so my question is, though, is it unethical to overtreat a patient who only needs an

4 over-the-counter pain pill?

5 MR. DUGAN: Object to form; asked and 6 answered.

7 MR. BOOSE: Join.

8 A. Yeah, I don't--I wouldn't use the word

9 "overtreatment."

10 Q. Well, you used the word "overtreatment."

11 That's why I'm using it. You said he was overtreated.

12 Am I mischaracterizing your testimony?

13 A. Well, I don't know if I said that

14 specifically, but--

MR. NORWOOD: Well, hold on. Let's stop.

16 Can we go back and read his answer where he

17 talked about overtreatment, just so we put it all in

18 context, and clarify it, if need be?

19 THE COURT REPORTER: (Reading back)

20 "Q: I wouldn't--I wouldn't disagree

21 with it. I think that they--I think they probably

22 really, in a way, overtreated him, gave him more than 22

23 he really needed to pacify him."

24 BY MR. NORWOOD:

A. You are right.

18 are all mild medications.

Q. All right.

24 dose? Debatable.

Q. Okay. All right.

1

2

20

22

23

25

21 hurting him.

Q. Okay, so you used the word "overtreatment"--

Q. -- and I'm trying to figure out what you

4 A. What I meant was that I think they--my 5 review of the records that they--he was seen on

6 multiple occasions at that medical facility, and he, 7 you know, had subjective complaints and multiple

10 cetera, et cetera, so I think that probably was it

11 really necessary for him to continue to take all that?

12 You know, debatable, but in my own practice, I have

15 level of an antiinflammatory medication, and you know,

A. So none of those, none of those are really

A. But does he really need that strong of a

Q. Okay, so we've got a debate about what

13 patients in my practice that I think can get by with 14 mild stuff and that insist upon taking a stronger

16 to keep them happy, I do that. It's not going to hurt 17 them, so anything, anything that he's taking, these

8 subjective complaints as we've discussed, and so they 9 gave him, you know, the appropriate medication, et

3 meant when you said he was he was overtreated.

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1 dosage, over-the-counter versus a prescription, right?
2 A. Well, we're talking about the medications

3 here, we're talking about ibuprofen, we're talking

4 about meloxicam, I think, in this case--

5 Q. Right.

6 A. --that we were talking about, and so I mean

7 they're all--

8 Q. Mobic?

9 A. Yeah, they're all the same. They're all

10 nonsteroidal antiinflammatory medications, so the only

11 difference between the over-the-counter and the

12 prescription is the dose, and so--

Q. So you would have done the over-the-counter

14 because in your professional opinion, that's all he

15 needed.

16 A. I think I would have started him off with an

17 over-the-counter, and it's the same thing I do in my

18 practice, I would start somebody off with a low-dose

19 over-the-counter, I'd give him some samples. If they

20 came back and said they're still having pain, okay, I

21 would give them a little more.

22 Q. Okay.

23 A. And I would, in my practice, I would write a

24 stronger prescription based upon their subjective

25 complaints--

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1 Q. All right.

2 A. --because these are mild, these are mild

3 medications,--

4 Q. All right.

5 A. --and that's it.

6 Q. All right, so now let's talk about that

7 hypothetical patient you just identified. You first

8 prescribe him with a low dose, he's still having pain,

9 you increase the dose; right?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. And then he's still having pain, so what do

12 you do then?

13 A. I would tell them--

MR. BOOSE: Objection to form.

15 A. --if someone had persistent subjective

16 complaints, I would tell them that based upon all of

17 the things I've discussed already, the radiographic

17 the times i ve discussed arready, the radiograpme

18 studies, his physical examination findings, et cetera,

19 et cetera, he had--all he had were the mild

20 degenerative changes in his cervical and lumbar spine

21 and that there was nothing more to do.

22 Q. All right. Now, you are basing this

23 assessment that there's nothing more to do based upon

24 the x-ray, right?

A. No, I'm basing it upon everything, basing it

15 (Pages 54 - 57)

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25

Page 58 Page 60 1 upon his--1 Q. Right. Q. Wait a minute. Let me rephrase it. One of A. --that was not picked up on x-ray, yes. 3 the things you rely upon is an x-ray; correct? Q. All right. All right, what are the 4 A. Yes. 4 limitations of an x-ray--5 Q. And you and I can agree that an x-ray 5 MR. DUGAN: Object to form. 6 doesn't pick up everything; is that correct? 6 BY MR. NORWOOD: 7 A. Yes. 7 Q. --in terms of what it could show? 8 Q. All right, and there's more sophisticated 8 MR. BOOSE: Join. 9 radiological tests that you can do to pick up things A. Well, when an x-ray doesn't show, it doesn't 10 that an x-ray wouldn't pick up; is that correct? 10 show soft tissues, okay? It doesn't show soft 11 tissues, and--O. All right, and so an x-ray, as I understand 12 12 BY MR. NORWOOD: 13 an x-ray--and again, I'm a lay person--it picks up Q. Well, as it relates to the spine, what are 14 bones and what else? 14 we talking about, then? 15 A. Plain x-rays pick up bony structure, 15 A. So it doesn't show--in the spine, it doesn't 16 calcified structure, but they also, they not only show 16 show the muscles, okay? It doesn't show the--it 17 the bone but they show the relation of bones to 17 doesn't show the soft tissues, i.e., the disc, the 18 another so they show stability, instability, et 18 components of the disc, it doesn't show the neurologic 19 cetera, et cetera. 19 structures, themselves, so it doesn't--it doesn't show 20 Q. Okay. 20 what are called the soft-tissue structures of the 21 A. They can show--they can show on x-rays, they 21 spine. 22 can show if there's any erosion, so we start thinking 22 Q. All right, so that if, hypothetically, 23 about is there a tumor, an infection going on, so they 23 Mr. Burt had an issue that involved soft tissue, it is 24 possible that that might not be reflected on an x-ray, 24 show bones, but they--25 Q. Right. 25 correct? Page 59 MR. BOOSE: Objection to form and incomplete 1 A. --show, they show a lot. 1 Q. Well, they should show structural changes in 2 2 hypothetical. 3 the bone; correct? 3 MR. DUGAN: Join. A. Yes. A. You are correct in that it is possible to 5 Q. All right. What about soft tissue? 5 have a soft tissue condition that is not picked up on A. They--they do not show the soft tissue, per 6 6 the x-rays, yes. 7 se. 7 BY MR. NORWOOD: Q. Okay. What about bone spurs? Q. Okay, and the pickup of soft tissue 8 9 A. They do show bone spurs. 9 condition, what other types of evaluative tests would 10 Q. Would it show bone spurs in all cases? I 10 you, in your professional opinion, consider to utilize 11 mean, regardless of where that bone spur may be in the 11 if you suspected that that could be an issue? 12 spine? 12 A. Now we're talking about the spine again. A. They show bone spurs very well. You are 13 Q. Right. 14 saying do they show bone spurs in all cases. I'm not 14 A. So just talking about the spine, if someone 15 going to use the word "all cases" because there's 15 had someone's history and physical examination, 16 putting all that together suggested there was 16 exceptions to everything,--17 17 something going on other than, other than--other than Q. All right. A. --but to answer your question, yes, x-rays, 18 seen on the x-rays, then I would get an MRI. 19 x-rays do, by and large, show bone spurs. 19 Q. All right, and why would you get an MRI? Q. Okay, and there are occasions where an x-ray 20 A. Because an MRI does--"MRI" stands for 21 magnetic resonance image--imaging. It works--it's not 21 might not pick up a bone spur is what you are saying 22 or suggesting, correct? 22 really an x-ray. It works off of a magnet principle, A. What I'm saying is obviously, it is--23 so the MRI shows the soft tissues, what we talk about 24 obviously, it is possible to have a very mild bone 24 the muscles, the discs, themselves, the discs or the

16 (Pages 58 - 61)

25 cushions between the vertebrae, it shows the

25 spur--and this is very hypothetical--

Page 62 Page 64 1 neurologic structures, et cetera.

- Q. All right. What is a CT scan?
- A. "CT" scan stands for computer tomography, so
- 4 tomography means layers, so what a CT does, it shows
- 5 the--it shows the--it shows the hard structures, the
- 6 bone, in more detail. Taking it apart, it'll--like
- 7 three-dimensionally, it'll show levels going from a
- 8 top-to-bottom, so a horizontal from top to bottom
- 9 slices, and then from side to side and from front to
- 10 back, so--so anyway, so a CT, a CT also shows the hard
- 11 structures, the bone, and they--but they show that in
- 12 more detail than plain x-rays.
- Q. What about soft tissue?
- 14 A. They show--they don't show--they show the
- 15 soft tissue to a degree, but not as much as an MRI.
- Q. Okay, so with respect to soft tissue items,
- 17 issues, you would rely more heavily on an a MRI than
- 18 you would a CT scan. Is that a fair assessment?
- A. If I suspected a soft tissue issue, yes, I
- 20 would rely more on an MRI.
- 21 Q. Okay. Outside of the medical records, have
- 22 you reviewed anything else associated with this case?
- 23 A. Medical records including radiographic
- 24 studies, no.
- 25 Q. Okay, and so you haven't reviewed any

- 1 How many pages of records did you review, by the way?
- 2 Do you recall?
- A. I have a lot of records on CD. I have a CD
- 4 with, I think, over a thousand records.
- Q. Okay.
- A. Then I have broken down to--with a synopsis
- 7 of some of the more significant records, so I would
- 8 say a total of over a thousand pages.
- Q. All right. All right, and so based upon
- 10 your review of those thousand pages, can we agree that
- 11 there have been repeated complaints made by Dr. (sic)
- 12 Burt--I mean Mr. Burt about back and neck pain?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. All right, and in his assessment, his
- 15 subjective assessment, he's described it as being
- 16 severe pain in some measure; is that correct?
- 17 A. As I recall, in some cases, he referred,
- 18 Mr. Burt referred to himself as having severe pain.
- 19 Q. All right, and so you--well, let me ask you
- 20 this: Do you believe that Mr. Burt is exaggerating
- 21 his pain?
- 22 A. It's my opinion that his multiple subjective
- 23 complaints are not consistent with his objective
- 24 physical findings, not consistent with his
- 25 radiographic studies. I do not believe there's any

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- 1 deposition testimony or anything like that?
- 2 A. No.
- 3 Q. Okay, and outside of Mr. Khatskin, have you
- 4 talked to anyone else about this case?
- A. Just this morning, talked with Mr. Dugan.
- Q. Okay, and how long did you talk to
- 7 Mr. Dugan?
- A. For about half an hour.
- 9 Q. And what did you and Mr. Dugan discuss?
- 10 A. Just basically discussed my review of the
- 11 records, my reports, my opinions.
- Q. Okay. All right. Now, we can agree that
- 13 Mr. Ronald Burt has been complaining for a very long
- 14 time about problems with his neck and back. Is that
- 15 correct?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. All right, and it goes back to what?
- 18 Shortly after that incident, and that's reflected in
- 19 '96, correct? Slipping in the shower or something
- 20 along those lines?
- A. Yes, that's--to my knowledge, that's the
- 22 first medical records that I saw.
- Q. Right, and I'm just talking about what you
- 24 saw. I'm not talking about stuff you haven't seen.
- 25 I'm just going to limit it to the medical records.

- 1 basis for his multiple persistent subjective
- 2 complaints.
- 3 Q. From what you can see from these medical
- 4 records?
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. All right, so, then, in answer to my
- 7 question, then, you believe he's exaggerating, based
- 8 upon what you've seen?
- 9 A. I don't really like the use that word,--
- 10 Q. Well, what term would you use?
- A. --but I would say that his--again, I would
- 12 say that his, his subjective complaints are grossly
- 13 out of proportion to objective physical findings,
- 14 radiographic studies, et cetera, et cetera, so I guess
- 15 in this case, I would say yes, I believe that he is
- 16 exaggerating his complaints.
- 17 Q. All right. All right, so over the last
- 18 twenty years, he's basically exaggerated this pain
- 19 that he describes as severe pain. Is that your
- 20 testimony?
- 21 A. It appears so, yes.
- 22 Q. All right, and you've never seen Mr. Burt;
- 23 correct?
- 24 A. I've never seen him, no.
- 25 Q. All right, and--well, let me hand you a

17 (Pages 62 - 65)

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- 1 document that--if I can find it, it's--let me hand you
- 2 Petkovich Deposition Exhibit 2.
- 3 MR. DUGAN: Do you have a copy of that,
- 4 Counsel?
- 5 MR. NORWOOD: No, I think I have a copy for
- 6 you all. In fact, let me see--I probably--
- 7 MR. DUGAN: Is it a medical record or
- 8 something else?
- 9 MR. NORWOOD: I think what I'm going to do,
- 10 let me swap out, because the problem is, I copied
- 11 these in color. Let me swap this out. Let me hand
- 12 you the original, and let me hand you all a set of
- 13 what we have.
- 14 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- 15 Q. And what is Petkovich Deposition Exhibit 2?
- 16 A. That is a--it appears to be part of my--with
- 17 the website for my office which describes my office.
- 18 Q. Okay, and one of the sections on this
- 19 Exhibit 2, you have, "My approach to treating
- 20 patients."
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. All right, and one of the things you say in
- 23 the second paragraph, you say "As an experienced
- 24 physician with more than 35 years of specialization in
- 25 orthopedics, I take a highly personal approach to
- Page 67
- 1 caring for my patients." Is that correct?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. All right, and that highly personal approach
- 4 includes actually seeing the patient to assess what
- 5 they're telling you; is that correct?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. All right, and you, in the third--fourth
- 8 paragraph, you say, second sentence, "This includes a
- 9 thorough examination of the patient and work history
- 10 including causation of the injury." Do you see that?
- MR. DUGAN: Page 1, Doctor, at the very
- 12 bottom.
- 13 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- 14 Q. (Continuing) It's on the first page, last
- 15 paragraph, second sentence.
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. All right, and then if we turn to the next
- 18 page, fourth paragraph, you say, quote, "I believe in
- 19 meeting patients' individual needs through
- 20 comprehensive evaluation and treatment designed to
- 21 help them achieve an active, pain-free lifestyle." Do
- 22 you see that?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And that's one of your primary goals as a
- 25 physician, to make sure that you conduct a

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- 1 comprehensive evaluation of the patient, correct?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And that your goal is to help them achieve a
- 4 pain-free lifestyle; is that correct?
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. All right, and then in the fifth paragraph,
- 7 you say, quote, "I work to develop a partnership with
- 8 my patients," unquote. Correct?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. What do you mean by that?
- 11 A. What I mean is to--to work with them to try
- 12 to achieve a goal, to try to, if they're having
- 13 whatever their issue is, to work with them to help
- 14 them achieve their goal working with them.
- 15 Q. And you do that by visiting--I mean having
- 16 the patients come see you, and you are talking to them
- 17 and evaluate what they're suggesting to you in order
- 18 to try to figure out what's going on, right?
- 19 A. Yes. I do, I do whatever is appropriate,
- 20 yes.
- Q. Whatever is appropriate; all right, and you 22 see on my part, this begins with listening, right?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. You listen to those patients, correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

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- 1 Q. And why do you listen to the patient?
- 2 A. Well, obviously, that's important, getting
- 3 the history from a, from a patient, from an
- 4 individual.
- 5 Q. I agree with that. We're just--I'm just
- 6 going on what your approach is. Now, that listening
- 7 includes listening to whatever their subjective
- 8 complaints are.
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. All right, and have you had patients who
- 11 come in and exaggerate their pain to you?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. All right, and in those cases, what do you
- 14 do with those patients?
- 15 A. Well, if I--if I believe that someone--if
- 16 someone's subjective complaints are out of proportion
- 17 to their objective physical findings and radiographic
- 18 studies as I've discussed, then I will tell them that
- 19 "Based upon everything we've done, we've worked you
- 20 up, we've done--we've done all these studies, I've
- 21 repeatedly examined you, and there's really nothing,
- 22 nothing else that I think needs to be done or should 23 be done, there's really nothing more that I have to
- 24 offer you."
- Q. Okay, and in that case, then what happens

18 (Pages 66 - 69)

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Page 70 Page 72 1 handle each and every patient visit with care and 1 with that patient? 2 proficiency." Correct? A. It depends. Many times, people are 3 satisfied with that. People, many times, people, you 3 A. Yes. 4 know, sometimes--I mean, you have to understand first 4 Q. And why is that? A. Well, again, you want to do the appropriate 5 of all, I have a specialty-type practice, so a lot of 6 thing. You see, in pretty basic medical care, you 6 people with basic--with basic complaints that are not 7 substantiated by objective physical findings, et 7 want to do the appropriate thing for that person. 8 cetera, et cetera, don't come to my office. They stay 8 Q. Okay. Now, what is degenerative disc 9 disease? 9 at primary care physicians' office, so people that I 10 see, though, to answer your question, you know, I work 10 A. What degenerative disc disease means, it's 11 degeneration within a disc, so what a disc is, we're 11 them up thoroughly, and if I get to the point where 12 there's nothing--I can't find anything there, I will 12 talking about the spine again, so throughout the 13 tell them that, and sometimes, sometimes people, 13 spine, between every vertebral body, you have discs, 14 you have intervertebral discs, so a disc is made up of 14 sometimes people have a certain amount of anxiety, 15 the--I always explain it's like a jelly donut, so a 15 just fear that they may have something there, and many 16 disc has a soft, gelatinous central portion called the 16 times when you go through everything, people are 17 relieved, they feel better, they know there's nothing 17 nucleus pulposus. It has an outer fibrous ring called 18 the annulus fibrosis. You have nucleus pulposus, the 18 else there and that's it, you know? But--anyway, so the point being is if I, if 19 annulus fibrosus, and in a small child, the nucleus 20 I get to a point where I can't find anything else 20 pulposus is very, very gelatinous, and the outer, the 21 there, I will tell them that. 21 outer ring is elastic tissue. That's why it's like a 22 Q. All right, and then in the sixth paragraph, 22 jelly donut, and in all of us as we age, we, as we 23 age, our spine ages also, so it's been shown that in 23 second--third sentence, you say, "Next" --same page, 24 or page 2 of 3, you say, "Next, I want my patients to 24 our early twenties, people start to develop some, some 25 understand their conditions," correct? 25 desiccation. Desiccation means drying out, so they Page 71 1 lose some of the water content in their disc, so just 1 A. Now, what paragraph are you looking at, sir? 2 gradually, a little bit, so they start to lose some 2 Q. I am the sixth paragraph on page 2 of 3, 3 water content in their discs, which is what 3 third sentence. 4 desiccation means, drying out a little bit, and with 4 A. Okay, I see it. Q. Okay, you say, "I want my patients to 5 that, they can develop a little bit of disc bulging 6 over time, and then sometimes, some little--the 6 understand their conditions," correct? 7 7 annulus fibrosus can develop what's called annular A. Yes. 8 fissuring. Q. And why is that? Why do you want your 9 patients to understand their condition? 9 Q. Okay. 10 A. So that's all part of the degenerative 10 A. Well, I believe in educating people so they 11 process, so--11 understand, you know, what's going on. Q. All right, and you go further and say, 12 Q. Let me stop you for one second and I'll let 13 quote, "...how it developed and how various treatment 14 approaches can improve or repair the problem." Do you 14 The disc bulging, is that something you can 15 see on an x-ray? 15 see that? 16 A. You can't--you cannot see specific disc 16 A. Yes. 17 bulging on x-ray. Q. And what do you mean by "various treatment 17 18 Q. Okay, go ahead. 18 approaches"? A. Well, again, depending upon what we're 19 A. But I'm explaining to you what--

19 (Pages 70 - 73)

20

21

22

24

23 got that--

Q. Right. I understand.

A. --what the term, "disc," means.

Q. I understand. I just wanted to make sure I

A. With that, you are going to see, you are

25 going to start to see--with, with that, you are going

23 what's not appropriate.

20 talking about, sometimes there are treatment options,

22 people different options, and what's appropriate and

Q. All right, and in the last paragraph, you

25 are saying, first sentence, quote, "Our purpose is to

21 so there are treatment options, and you explain to

- 1 to start to see a little bit of the narrowing at that
- 2 disc space because of the desiccation, so you get a
- 3 little bit of drawing, you start to get a little
- 4 narrowing at that space, and that's what we saw on his
- 5 x-rays. He's got a little--has a little bit of
- 6 narrowing at the--I believe the C4-5 level in his
- 7 cervical spine. He's got some at the L5-S1 level at
- 8 the lumbar spine, so that's part of the idiopathic--
- 9 "idiopathic" means when something occurs for no
- 10 reason, so idiopathic is just part of life.
- Q. Right.
- 12 A. So he's got some mild degenerative changes
- 13 in his cervical and lumbar spine which are idiopathic,
- 14 and that's what degenerative disc--that's what
- 15 degenerative disc disease or degenerative disc
- 16 condition means.
- 17 Q. Does he have any disc bulging?
- A. I think that by definition, if you have--I
- 19 think by definition, if you have some degenerative
- 20 disc disease, you are going to have some bulging--
- 21 O. Okay.
- 22 A. -- of that disc, a slight amount of bulging,
- 23 as part of that degenerative process.
- Q. Do you know the extent of the bulging as it
- 25 relates to Mr. Ronald Burt?

- 1 with that degenerative disc disease, you start to
  - 2 develop some degenerative changes in the facet joints

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- 3 in the back of the spine which are, which are a type
- 4 of osteoarthritis.
- Q. Okay. Do you know if, in the context of the
- 6 course of treatment for Mr. Ronald Burt's back and
- 7 neck problem--problems, whatever they might be, do you
- 8 know if the folks at Menard referred him to a
- 9 specialist such as yourself?
- 10 A. They--they did not refer him to a
- 11 specialist.
- 12 Q. And why do you say that?
- 13 A. Well, on my review of the records, on my
- 14 review of the records, I do not see where he was
- 15 referred outside of their system to a specialist.
- 16 Q. Okay.
- 17 MR. DUGAN: We've been an hour and a half.
- 18 Can we take five at some point.
- 19 MR. NORWOOD: Of course not. We're on the
- 20 clock, man.
- 21 MR. DUGAN: We're not on the clock, man.
- 22 MR. NORWOOD: No, I'm just joking. Why
- 23 don't we take a five--minute break, if that's okay.
- 24 MR. BOOSE: All right, thank you.
- 25 THE WITNESS: Fine.

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1

A. I don't know the exact--no, I don't know the 2 exact extent of it.

3 Q. Okay.

1

- A. It's got to be--it's got to be very mild
- 5 because of his physical findings,--
- 7 A. --so I would say that he probably does have
- 8 some bulging with those degenerative, with those mild
- 9 degenerative changes, but the bulging has to be pretty
- 10 mild with his normal neurologic exam.
- Q. How would you go about determining the 11
- 12 amount of bulging?
- A. If you had a reason to really want to know
- 14 how much bulging, you would have to get an MRI.
- Q. All right, and would you consider the
- 16 diagnosis--is this the right term for, for Mr. Ronald
- 17 Burt--degenerative disc disease? Is that a correct
- 18 diagnosis?
- A. Yes. I would use, I would use--I would use
- 20 as a diagnosis what you just said, degenerative disc
- 21 disease.
- 22 Q. And does he have osteoarthritis?
- A. That is, degenerative disc disease is a--I
- 24 was going to say it's a form of osteoarthritis.
- 25 Really, it's a--they're akin to each other, because

- (Recess from 10:58 to 11:07
- 2 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- Q. Now, Doctor, what--when a patient comes in
- 4 to see you, what medical records, prior medical
- 5 history records would you want to look at, if any?
- A. Well, depends upon the person's complaints,
- 7 obviously, and--well, it would depend upon your
- 8 history and their complaints.
- Q. All right, so if they say they've been
- 10 complaining for twenty years about back and neck
- 11 problems, would you want to review those records going
- 12 back that far?
- 13 A. No, not necessarily.
- 14 Q. Under what circumstances would you want to?
- 15 A. Well, I would go back, I would talk to the
- 16 person, get a history from them, okay, and then I
- 17 would, based upon their subjective complaints, you
- 18 know, then I would examine them, so based upon their
- 19 subjective complaints and their physical examination,
- 20 I might get some x-rays, and then I would try to put
- 21 all that together. If they had--if I, if I found
- 22 something unusual in there, then I might ask to look
- 23 at, you know, prior medical records, et cetera, et
- 24 cetera. You know, certain things would be important,

25 like whether they've had prior surgery before,

20 (Pages 74 - 77)

Page 78 1 ultimately turned out that there was something else 1 whatever. Q. Okay. With respect to degenerative disc 2 going on that couldn't get picked up by an x-ray; 3 disease, what treatment options would there be for 3 correct? 4 that condition? A. Well, yes, there are certain situations A. Well, it depends upon--it depends upon the 5 where x-rays don't pick up everything. 6 degree of degenerative disc disease present. Again, O. Right. 7 that's a broad, broad question, but it would depend 7 A. Period. 8 upon the degree of degenerative disc disease, it would Q. Right. 9 depend upon someone's subjective complaints and their A. But you have to take that in conjunction 10 objective physical findings. If someone had, you 10 with the history and physical examination. 11 know, very mild degenerative disc disease changes as 11 Q. I understand that, but I'm talking about 12 Mr. Burt has, then I would have treated him like he 12 your 37 years of practice, right? There have been 13 was treated, just with a mild antiinflammatory 13 situations where you've looked at an x-ray and you 14 medication. 14 don't see anything, and everything looks normal on the 15 15 x-ray; correct? Q. Over-the-counter medicine? 16 A. I would start, I would have started off with 16 A. Yes. I wouldn't say that I don't see 17 a mild dose of an antiinflammatory medication. If he 17 anything, but I have had situations where people have 18 had some persistent subjective complaints despite 18 had issues and had plain x-rays that are unremarkable. 19 that, then I would have increased his dose. 19 Q. Right. Okay, unremarkable. Okay, and then Q. Okay. If a person comes in, a patient, and 20 it was only when you did the further testing such as 21 subjectively presents with severe back and neck pain, 21 an MRI or CT scan where you found something that was 22 and the source of that pain can't be determined from 22 troubling. Is that a fair statement? 23 an x-ray, would you order a CT scan or an MRI test to A. It's a fair statement, yes, in conjunction 24 see if something else is present that can't be seen on 24 with other, you know, physical findings, et cetera, et 25 an x-ray? 25 cetera. Page 79 Q. I understand that. I understand that other 1 MR. BOOSE: Objection to form.

2 physical findings, but what I'm saying is that if you

3 had relied solely on the x-ray, you would have missed

4 something. Is that a fair statement?

5 MR. DUGAN: Objection to the form,

6 foundation.

7 A. Well, I wouldn't rely only on the x-rays. I

8 mean, you don't rely, you don't rely on one thing. As

9 part of medicine, you try to put everything together.

10 BY MR. NORWOOD:

Q. Well, I understand that. What I'm talking 11

12 about, from the radiological evidence standpoint, you

13 have had cases whereby you've received complaints,

14 you've examined the patient, and you've looked at an

15 x-ray, and based on the x-ray, it didn't mesh with the

16 complaints being given by the patient. You've had

17 situations like that, haven't you?

18 A. Yes, I have had situations where people's,

19 where people's x-rays are unremarkable that will have

20 subjective complaints, physical findings that

21 are--that concern me--

22 Q. Right.

23 A. --where I have pursued further diagnostic

24 evaluation.

25 Q. Right, and my point is that in those

2 A. It would depend upon the history given to me

3 by the individual, and it would depend upon their

4 physical examination findings, and then it would also

5 depend upon the--based on x-rays.

6 BY MR. NORWOOD:

Q. So you would look at the patient, listen to

8 what the patient is saying about his condition, how

9 long he's been complaining about the condition, what

10 you observed based upon your examination, and what's

11 based on the radiological findings that you have, in

12 this case, an x-ray, right?

A. And then--yes, and then I, based upon all of

14 that, I would determine whether or not I thought any

15 further diagnostic evaluation or treatment was

16 necessary.

17 Q. Such as the CT scan on MRI?

A. Well, yeah, a CT scan and MRI are obviously

19 further radiographic studies,--

20 Q. Right.

A. --so based upon everything I said, I would

22 make a determination whether or not--whether or not I

23 thought those further studies were indicated.

Q. Now, you've had situations where you've

25 looked at an x-ray and found nothing, and it

21 (Pages 78 - 81)

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Page 82 Page 84 1 circumstances you've just identified--let's focus on 1 Q. Well, let's talk about it in general for us 2 those circumstances--had you stopped and relied solely 2 lay people. 3 upon the radiological evidence you had in front of you A. But numbness and tingling can mean that 4 and not done this further radiological evaluation, 4 you've got a--you've got a, a little--you hit your 5 whatever that might be, you would have missed 5 arm, and you bruise a nerve and get some numbness and 6 something. Is that a fair statement? 6 tingling,--7 7 MR. DUGAN: Objection to the form of the Q. Right. 8 question. You are mischaracterizing his prior 8 A. --it's no, no big deal. 9 testimony as to how he looked at the entire situation, Q. Right. 10 the entire patient. 10 A. But I think--Subject to that, Doctor. Q. But it can also mean a significant problem 11 11 12 MR. BOOSE: Join. 12 as relates to the spine. 13 A. First of all, I wouldn't stop. That's my 13 A. It can, yes. 14 opinion. 14 Q. Okay. 15 BY MR. NORWOOD: 15 A. That's what I was going to say, so numbness Q. Well, no, no, no, no, I understand that. I 16 and tingling can also be consistent with some 17 understand that, but for whatever reason you decide to 17 neurologic issue from the spine. It could be, it can 18 stop, that "Based upon what I see," that's--"and 18 be consistent with some underlying spinal cord or 19 looking at this x-ray, it looks unremarkable," you 19 nerve root compression coming out of the spine, it 20 wouldn't stop is what you are saying, right? 20 could be consistent with an upper extremity peripheral 21 MR. DUGAN: Form, foundation; improper, 21 neuropathy, so it can mean a lot of different things. 22 incomplete hypothetical. 22 Q. All right, in order to rule out some of 23 MR. BOOSE: Join. 23 those things, would further radiological testing 24 A. You are right. If someone had certain 24 beyond an x-ray be necessary? 25 physical findings and certain subjective complaints of 25 A. Not necessarily. As I stated, you can do a Page 83 Page 85 1 physical findings, even if their x-rays were 1 physical examination on someone, and in doing a 2 unremarkable, then I wouldn't stop, I would get 2 physical examination, extremity examination, in this 3 further evaluation. 3 case, that was normal. 4 BY MR. NORWOOD: Q. I'm not talking about in this case, I'm O. Why? 5 talking about in general, somebody is saying, "I've A. Because I would be concerned that there was 6 got pain, and I've got numbness and tingling in my 7 something going on because of the reasons I mentioned, 7 arms," for instance. Would you then, based upon that 8 because of the history given to me, their physical 8 type of complaint, be concerned? 9 examination, et cetera, et cetera. 9 MR. BOOSE: Objection; incomplete Q. All right. In reviewing the medical 10 hypothetical. 10 11 records, did you see anything in those records to 11 MR. DUGAN: I join. 12 suggest that Mr. Burt was experiencing numbness or 12 A. I would take a further history from that 13 tingling? 13 person,--14 A. I do remember in some of the records, he had 14 BY MR. NORWOOD: 15 some subjective complaints, I believe, of some 15 Q. Okay. 16 numbness or tingling. 16 A. -- and then I would do a physical Q. Do you know a Dr. Robert Colwell? 17 17 examination. 18 A. No. 18 Q. All right, and you do a physical examination 19 Q. Okay. What does numbness and tingling add 19 and you look at an x-ray, it doesn't--it's an 20 to the equation as relates to spinal complaints? 20 unremarkable x-ray but they complain about numbness A. Numbness and tingling can mean a lot of 21 and tingling, say, for three days, does that concern 22 different things. 22 you in any way? 23 Q. Okay. 23 MR. BOOSE: Same objection. 24 A. Okay, so I mean we could talk about that all 24 A. Not necessarily.

22 (Pages 82 - 85)

25 BY MR. NORWOOD:

25 afternoon.

	Page 86			Page 88
1	Q. What would necessarily concern you in that	1	A. Yes.	
2	regard?	2	Q. And it breaks up the cervical spine, the	
3	A. It would concern me if they had anyany	3	thoracic spine, the lumbar spine. Do you see that?	
4	significant motor weakness, any reflex abnormalities,	4	A. Yes.	
5	any positive physical findings, anymany things would	5	Q. And then it talks about the sacrum and the	
6	concern me. Any weight loss over a period of time, so	6	coccyx?	
7	other things in the history and physical examination	7	A. Yes.	
8	might concern me.	8	Q. Do you see that?	
9	Q. Okay.	9	A. Yes.	
10	(Pause for perusal of documents.)	10	Q. Does that appear to be a fair and accurate	
11	Let me hand you what's been marked as	11	depiction of what we've been talking about as it	
12	Petkovich Deposition Exhibit 3. Have you seen that	12	relates to the spine?	
13	before?	13	A. Yes.	
14	A. Yeah. This is something from the American	14	Q. All right, and then on that first page, the	
15	Academy of Orthopedic Surgery. It's just a little	15	last paragraph, it says, quote, "Scoliosis is another	
16	it's just a little information booklet on spine	16	type of spinal deformity. When viewing the spine for	rom
17	basics.	17	the front or back, scoliosis is a sideways curvature	
18	Q. Right.	18	that makes the spine look line an 'S' or a 'C,' rather	
19	A. So I'm not sure I've seen this exact page	19	than a straight 'I.'" Is that correct?	
20	before, but there are a lot of these out there.	20	A. Yes.	
21	Q. What is the American Academy of Orthopedic	21	Q. All right, soand is that a fair assessment	
22	Surgeons?	22	of what you understand scoliosis to be?	
23	A. That is an organization that is alocated	23	A. Yes.	
24	outside of Chicago, the international headquarters for	24	Q. All right, and then if we go to the next	
25	it, and that's theall orthopedic surgeons have an	25	page, there's some more extensive depictions of	
	Page 87			Page 89
1	$$\operatorname{Page}\xspace$ option to belong to that if they are certified by the	1	various facets of the spinal cord; three in	
1	option to belong to that if they are certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery.	2	various facets of the spinal cord; three in particular. The two on the right breaks down to	he part
1	option to belong to that if they are certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery.  Q. And are you a member of that organization?	2 3	various facets of the spinal cord; three in particular. The two on the right breaks down to f the lumbar spine. Does that appear to be a f	he part
2	option to belong to that if they are certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery.  Q. And are you a member of that organization? A. Yes.	2 3 4	various facets of the spinal cord; three in particular. The two on the right breaks down to of the lumbar spine. Does that appear to be a fand accurate depiction of that lumbar spine?	he part
2 3 4 5	option to belong to that if they are certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery.  Q. And are you a member of that organization?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, and in fact, you referenced the	2 3 4 5	various facets of the spinal cord; three in particular. The two on the right breaks down to of the lumbar spine. Does that appear to be a fand accurate depiction of that lumbar spine?  A. Yes.	he part air
2 3 4 5 6	option to belong to that if they are certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery.  Q. And are you a member of that organization?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, and in fact, you referenced the American AssociationI'm sorry, American Academy of	2 3 4 5 6	various facets of the spinal cord; three in particular. The two on the right breaks down to of the lumbar spine. Does that appear to be a fand accurate depiction of that lumbar spine?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, and then the lower graphic is,	he part air
2 3 4 5 6 7	option to belong to that if they are certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery.  Q. And are you a member of that organization?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, and in fact, you referenced the American AssociationI'm sorry, American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons and this particular website on	2 3 4 5 6 7	various facets of the spinal cord; three in particular. The two on the right breaks down to of the lumbar spine. Does that appear to be a fand accurate depiction of that lumbar spine?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, and then the lower graphic is, a sort of sideways cut through the spine? Is the	he part air
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	option to belong to that if they are certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery.  Q. And are you a member of that organization?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, and in fact, you referenced the American AssociationI'm sorry, American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons and this particular website on your website, correct?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, why do you do that? Why do you refer to them and these particular website publications on your website?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	various facets of the spinal cord; three in particular. The two on the right breaks down to of the lumbar spine. Does that appear to be a fand accurate depiction of that lumbar spine?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, and then the lower graphic is, a sort of sideways cut through the spine? Is the correct?  A. It's a horizontal cut through the spine-Q. Horizontal. I'm sorry.  Athat shows ait's actually a horizontal cut through the spine in the mid portion of a discovered content of the spine in the mid portion of a discovered content.	he part
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	option to belong to that if they are certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery.  Q. And are you a member of that organization?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, and in fact, you referenced the American AssociationI'm sorry, American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons and this particular website on your website, correct?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, why do you do that? Why do you refer to them and these particular website publications on your website?  A. Just as ajust as ato direct individuals, patients that want to look at that website to direct them where to look  Q. Okay.  Afor information.  Q. And do you believe that information posted by the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons is accurate information?  A. Yes.  Q. All right. All right, let's take a look at	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	various facets of the spinal cord; three in particular. The two on the right breaks down to of the lumbar spine. Does that appear to be a fand accurate depiction of that lumbar spine?  A. Yes.  Q. All right, and then the lower graphic is, a sort of sideways cut through the spine? Is the correct?  A. It's a horizontal cut through the spine-Q. Horizontal. I'm sorry.  Athat shows ait's actually a horizontal cut through the spine in the mid portion of a dit that anatomically shows what I mentioned early nucleus pulposus, the annulus fibrosus, where theywhere they exist in the spine, and its relationship to the spinal cord and spinal nerved Q. Okay. All right, let me hand you what's been marked as Petkovich Deposition Exhibit that is also one of those publications from the website of the American Academy of Orthoped Surgeons; is that correct?  A. Yes.	he part fair is at sc ier, the s. s. 4, and

23 (Pages 86 - 89)

Page 90 Page 92 1 Q. Is that correct? Q. All right. Now, let's go to the MRI, last 2 A. Yes. 2 paragraph under MRI. It says, "An MRI may help your Q. All right, and let me read through the first 3 doctor to diagnose your torn knee ligaments and 4 paragraph of this website publication by the AAOS. It 4 cartilage, torn rotator cuffs, herniated discs, hip 5 says, quote, "Diagnostic imaging techniques help 5 and pelvic problems, and other problems." Do you see 6 narrow the causes of an injury or illness and ensure 6 that? 7 that the diagnosis is accurate." Is that correct? 7 A. Yes. A. That's what the first sentence says, yes. 8 Q. What's a herniated disc? A. A herniated disc is when I talked about the Q. And you agree with that, right? 10 A. Yes. 10 anatomy of a--of a disc, I talked about the nucleus Q. I mean, that's what the purpose of those, 11 11 pulposus being the jelly portion of the donut and the 12 to--to make sure you have an accurate diagnosis; 12 annulus fibrosis being the dough. What a herniated 13 correct? 13 disc is, is when the nucleus pulposus ruptures or 14 A. Yes. 14 herniates out through the annulus fibrosis, so that's 15 Q. All right, and it goes further in that same 15 what a herniated disc is. 16 paragraph. It says, "These techniques include x-rays, 16 Q. Okay. 17 computer tomography, CT scans, magnetic resonance 17 A. So we go through the herniated disc, and 18 imaging, MRI." Correct? 18 when it becomes clinically significant is if it's 19 A. Yes. pushing on a nerve root or the spinal cord. 20 Q. And then the second paragraph says, "These 20 Q. Are there different degrees of severity as 21 imaging tools let your doctor 'see' inside your body 21 relates to herniated discs? 22 to get a 'picture' of your bones, organs, muscles, 22 A. Yes. 23 tendons, nerves and cartilage." Correct? 23 Q. And what are those degrees in severity? 24 A. Yes. 24 A. Well, there's extreme variability in 25 Q. And then it goes further and says, "This is 25 severity. It's just a small, a small bulge can Page 91 Page 93 1 the way a doctor can determine if there are any 1 represent a--what the word "herniated" means is, what 2 abnormalities." Is that correct? 2 the word "hernia" means is violation of a border, so A. Yes. 3 if someone has a hernia anywhere in their body, it 4 Q. And you agree with that? 4 means you have a tissue plane where the fascial--the 5 tissue has started to bulge and that it's going beyond A. Yes. Q. All right. Now, let's go down to the 6 that border, that contained border, so that's what the 7 section under CT scans, and the last paragraph says, 7 word "hernia" means, so a herniated disc--so anytime 8 "You may need a CT scan if you have any problem with a 8 you have a--anytime you have a bulging disc, when you 9 do have a small bulge, you, by definition, have a 9 small, bony structure or if you have severe trauma to 10 the brain, spinal cord, chest, abdomen, or pelvis." 10 little bit of a--of a--that's worn down secondary to 11 You see that? 11 the desiccation I talked about, you are going to have 12 A. Yes. 12 to do a little bit of bulging of that wall, so that, 13 Q. Do you agree with that? 13 you know, some people could argue that's the very 14 14 early stages of herniation. It becomes a matter of A. Yes. 15 Q. Let's go to the next paragraph--next page, 15 semantics, but--so that's an early stage, and you can 16 I'm sorry, first paragraph. It says, "A CT scan costs 16 have a--a full-blown clinical disc herniation is when 17 more and takes more time than a regular X-ray." Do 17 you actually get a, you actually get a protrusion of 18 you see that? 18 the nuclear material, nucleus pulposus, out towards 19 A. Yes. 19 pushing on one of the structures we talked about. 20 Q. You agree with that? 20 Q. Or a nerve? 21 A. Yes. 21 A. Well, one of the structures meaning a nerve 22 Q. It's a more costly procedure, correct? 22 or spinal cord, et cetera. 23 23 Q. Is a herniated disc the same thing as a

24 (Pages 90 - 93)

25

24 bulging disc?

A. No. No.

A. Yes.

Same with an MRI, correct? More costly?

24

25

- 1 Q. Okay, what's the difference between those 2 two?
- 3 A. Well, it becomes a matter of semantics, as I
- 4 tried to say. A bulging disc is just--I think anytime
- 5 somebody has any degree of desiccation, degenerative
- 6 changes in a disc, they are, by definition, going to
- 7 get a little bit of a bulge, okay? So you could--I
- 8 mean, somebody could theoretically argue that early
- 9 bulge, that there's a little bit of the weakening in
- 10 the wall in order to get the bulge, and some people
- 11 argue that's--is that theoretically, is that an early
- 12 herniation because you have a little bit of weakening
- 13 of that wall, but most, most--most people that treat
- 14 these problems don't consider that a herniation.
- 15 Q. Okay.

3

5

7

11 12 right?

15

16

18

19

20

17 protrusion.

4 bulge.

O. Right.

14 is a--I--is a protrusion.

Q. All right.

Q. Protrusion?

- 16 A. Most, most--okay, so yes.
- 17 Q. Okay, is it fair to say that in the case of
- 18 herniation, that would be a bulging problem in more
- 19 extreme fashion? Is that a fair statement?
- 20 A. It's more--a true, a true herniated disc, a
- 21 true clinical herniated disc is when the nuclear
- 22 material ruptures or herniates out through the annulus 22
- 23 fibrosus and is causing some--causing some effect on
- 24 the spinal canal, or a nerve root, or the spinal cord.
- 25 Q. So it starts as a bulge, and ultimately, it

1 bulges out to interfere with one of those other

A. Well, it doesn't have to start off as a

A. It doesn't have to start off as a bulge.

9 injury to where they have an acute herniation in an

Q. But it is a bulge of some sort; is that

A. I would say that a, a herniated disc is a--

A. So where the disc is protruding. It's a

A. Well, I wouldn't disagree with that.

Q. So you wouldn't categorize that as a bulge?

A. I wouldn't disagree with using those terms.

22 That's what I'm saying, the terms become--the terms

24 you get some people that don't really--you get some

25 physicians that don't really use these words properly,

23 become a matter--I'm repeating myself--semantics, and

A. Somebody could have an acute torsional-type

2 structures. Is that a fair statement?

Q. It can rupture and--

10 otherwise relatively healthy disc.

- 1 that don't treat a lot of these, and it gets
- 2 confusing.
- 3 Q. All right, can you see a herniated disc on

Page 96

Page 97

- 4 an x-ray?
- A. You cannot see the soft tissue structures on
- 6 an x-ray, so you cannot see a--you cannot see a
- 7 herniated disc on a plain x-ray.
- 8 Q. So if you were trying to determine if
- 9 someone had a herniated disc, what would you do?
- 10 A. If I saw someone that I suspected that they
- 11 had a herniated disc and their subjective complaints
- 12 and objective physical findings correlated with that,
- 13 then I would get an MRI.
- 14 Q. All right. Now, the only way you can
- 15 determine that, you couldn't do it on an x-ray?
- 16 A. Well, you can do a myelogram, you can do a
- 17 myelogram where you put dye in the spine and x-ray--
- O. I understand that's another, that's a 18
- 19 different test, right?
- 20 MR. DUGAN: Let him finish his answer,
- 21 Counsel, please.
- MR. NORWOOD: Well, he's not answering my
- 23 question, so let me cut him off, and I'm trying to get
- 24 from point A to point B.
- 25 BY MR. NORWOOD:

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- Q. The x-ray, as you indicated, doesn't show 1
  - 2 soft tissue.
  - 3 A. Plain x-rays do not show soft tissue.
  - Q. Plain x-rays, but there are other types of
  - 5 procedures that could show, for instance, a herniated
  - 6 disc, and what I'm trying to figure out is, there's
  - 7 MRI. What else could you use to determine if someone
  - 8 had a herniated disc?
  - A. Radiographically, you do MRI. A CT scan is
  - 10 going to show it, but not in the same detail, but it's
  - 11 going to give an idea, and then another study is doing
  - 12 a myelogram, where you inject some dye in someone's
  - 13 spinal canal, and then following the dye, you either
  - 14 get plain x-rays or a CT scan following that.

  - 15 Q. Okay. I got you. I got you.
  - 16 Okay, let me hand you a document marked as
  - 17 Petkovich Deposition Exhibit 5, and again, that's
  - 18 another publication from the AAOS addressing the issue
  - 19 of neck pain? Is that correct?
  - 20 A. Yes.
  - 21 Q. All right, and at the end of the first
  - 22 paragraph, it says, "For many people, neck pain is a
  - 23 temporary condition that disappears over time." Is
  - 24 that a fair and accurate statement?
  - 25 A. Yes.

25 (Pages 94 - 97)

Q. And you agree with that?

2 A. Yes.

1

- 3 Q. All right, then it says, "Others need
- 4 medical diagnosis and treatment to relieve their
- 5 symptoms." Do you see that?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Do you agree with that?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. All right, and then there's a nice graphic,
- 10 or a photo or sketch that lays out the brain, the
- 11 spinal cord, the spinal nerves. Is that a fair
- 12 assessment of what they describe as a normal neck
- 13 anatomy?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. All right, and normal, it looks like it's
- 16 straight, right? Do you see any curvatures in there
- 17 in that photo or sketch?
- 18 A. No, there are no curvatures in this photo,
- 19 but as far as straight, the cervical spine, which is
- 20 what this is a picture of, normally in a sagittal
- 21 view, a sagittal view, which is a side view, people--
- 22 it's not straight. We have what is called lordosis,
- 23 so everybody's neck, cervical spine in a side view has
- 24 a certain amount of backward lordosis, which is
- 25 normal, and then but--

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1

- 1 Q. This is a side view or a back view?
- 2 A. No, no, I'm just saying in a side view--this
- 3 is a, a front-to-back view.
- 4 Q. Right.
- 5 A. On a front-to-back view, normally, there is
- 6 no curvature.
- 7 Q. Okay, in a normal spine.
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. All right. Now, it says, "Cause." Do you
- 10 see that section on--
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. --Exhibit 5? It says, "Neck pain may result
- 13 from abnormalities in the soft tissues, the muscles,
- 14 ligaments and nerves, as well as in the bones and
- 15 discs of the spine." Do you see that?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. You agree with that?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. All right. It says, "The most common causes
- 20 of neck pain are soft tissue abnormalities due to an
- 21 injury," and then in parentheses, it has "a sprain or
- 22 prolonged wear and tear." Do you see that?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you agree with that?
- 25 A. Yes.

Page 100

- 1 Q. So the most common neck problems are soft
- 2 tissue abnormalities; correct?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. All right. It says, "In rare instances,
- 5 infection or tumors may cause neck pain." Do you see
- 6 that?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Can you see infections or tumors on an
- 9 x-ray?
- 10 A. Sometimes you can, and sometimes you can't.
- 11 Q. All right. It goes further and says, "In
- 12 some people, neck problems may be the source of pain
- 13 in the upper back, shoulders, and arms." Do you see
- 14 that?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. All right, and then there's a section that
- 17 talks about cervical disc degeneration. What is
- 18 cervical disc degeneration?
- 19 A. Cervical disc degeneration is what I
- 20 described earlier, degenerative cervical disc disease,
- 21 also referred to as cervical spondylosis, and what
- 22 that is is, it means that you have the degeneration of
- 23 that disc where you are losing some of the water
- 24 content in there; you start to get some desiccation,
- 25 some drying, et cetera, et cetera.

Page 101

- Q. So does Mr. Ronald Burt have spondylosis?
- 2 A. Yes, and this says it right here.
- 3 Degenerative disc disease is the same thing as
- 4 spondylosis.
- 5 O. Okav.
- 6 A. And that's what--in this article, this
- 7 article you are referencing right here, it says that
- 8 in cervical degenerative disc degeneration which
- 9 typically occurs in people age 40 and older,--
- 10 Q. Right.
- 11 A. --the normal gelatinous structure center of
- 12 the disc degenerates and the space between the
- 13 vertebrae narrows, so that's what I was talking about
- 14 earlier, the jelly donut.
- 15 Q. All right, and then it goes further, says,
- 16 "As the disc space narrows, added stress is applied to
- 17 the joints of the spine causing further wear and
- 18 degenerative disease." Correct?
- 19 A. Yeah.
- Q. And you agree with that?
- 21 A. Yes. That's what I was talking to earlier
- 22 about the facet joints in the back of the spine.
- 23 That's all part of the degenerative process.
- Q. Okay. It says, "The cervical disc may alsoprotrude and put pressure on the spinal cord or nerve

26 (Pages 98 - 101)

Page 102 Page 104 1 roots when the rim of the disc weakens." Do you agree 1 incomplete hypothetical. 2 with that? 2 BY MR. NORWOOD: A. Yes. Q. (Continuing) Okay, subject to that. O. And this is known as a herniated cervical A. Okay, my answer is that I know that this man 5 disc, correct? 5 has this--we're talking about a cervical spine, this A. Yes. 6 mild degenerative cervical disc disease. 7 7 Q. And to make that determination, you would MR. NORWOOD: Excuse me. Let me stop you. 8 need an MRI. Is that--or some other type of test 8 I'm going to stop you. I'm not talking about Ronald 9 beyond an x-ray; correct? 9 Burt, I'm talking about Ronald Norwood, Attorney at 10 A. Well, no, what determination are you talking 10 Law, who is sitting in this chair, and my question is 11 about? 11 a simple question, Doctor, so we can move on. If I 12 O. A determination of whether or not someone 12 wanted to determine today if I had a herniated disc, 13 has a herniated cervical disc. 13 can I determine that by having an x-ray? A. Well, it's irrelevant. I mean, you are 14 MR. BOOSE: Same objections. 15 15 examining the person, you are doing--taking a history, MR. DUGAN: Join. 16 you are taking a history, you are doing a physical 16 A. You can't determine that--well, it depends 17 examination, et cetera, et cetera, so--17 on what your x-rays show. If your, if your x-rays--if Q. Yeah, I understand all that, but I'm just 18 your x-rays show some mild degenerative changes at a 18 19 saving--19 disc space level, then by definition, you've got some 20 MR. DUGAN: Let him finish his answer. 20 desiccation there. By definition, you have some bulge 21 A. But everybody--21 because of that desiccation, and--and what I said 22 MR. NORWOOD: But he's not answering my 22 earlier, by definition, when you have a bulge, you 23 question, so I'm going to stop you, okay? 23 have a degree of weakening of that wall, and you 24 BY MR. NORWOOD: 24 could--a matter of semantics whether or not you want 25 Q. My question is simple. I understand all of 25 to call that a herniated disc. It's not clinically Page 103 Page 105 1 that. I'm just trying to figure out as we sit here 1 what most people treat--most spine surgeons wouldn't 2 today, if we wanted to figure out if I had a herniated 2 call that a herniated disc, but if you want to get to 3 disc, can I determine that with an x-ray. 3 the basic semantics, some people would call all, any MR. DUGAN: And he was answering that, and 4 bulging disc a degree of herniation. It becomes 5 clinically insignificant, but some people, some 5 you didn't let him finish. MR. NORWOOD: No, he wasn't answering me, 6 people, if you want to be a purist about everything, 7 because I just changed the question, so you--you are 7 you could argue that any bulge whatsoever is a type of 8 a herniation. 8 wrong. 9 MR. BOOSE: Object to the--9 BY MR. NORWOOD: 10 MR. NORWOOD: I'm changing the question--10 Q. And I understand there are purists out MR. BOOSE: --form and foundation--sorry, 11 11 there, but I'm asking you, since you are our expert in 12 form and incomplete hypothetical. 12 this case, can you determine whether or not I have a MR. NORWOOD: Let me change the question. 13 13 herniated disc by an x-ray? 14 MR. DUGAN: All right, let's--14 MR. DUGAN: Asked and answered. 15 MR. NORWOOD: I withdrew the other 15 A. If I looked at, if I looked at x-rays that 16 question,--16 showed to me that there were some degenerative changes 17 MR. DUGAN: Okay. 17 there,--MR. NORWOOD: --and I'm going down another 18 BY MR. NORWOOD: 18 19 path. 19 Q. Okay. 20 BY MR. NORWOOD: 20 A. --that would mean to me there is, by Q. Ronald Norwood, Attorney at Law, wants to 21 definition, some degenerative bulging of that disc; 22 okay? 22 know if he has a herniated disc, and my question for 23 you is whether I can have an x-ray and make that 23 Q. Right. 24 determination. 24 A. And then I would exam--just by those x-rays, 25 25 I would know that. MR. BOOSE: Objection as to form and

27 (Pages 102 - 105)

Q. Okay.

- 2 A. Whether or not that's clinically
- 3 significant, then I would want to examine the patient.
- 4 Q. Right.

1

- A. And do a--take a history from the patient,
- 6 do a physical examination of the patient, and then,
- 7 and then I would want to make a decision whether
- 8 anything else is necessary.
- 9 Q. I understand all of that, but you didn't
- 10 answer my question, so I just want to make sure we
- 11 understand your opinion. You are saying that from
- 12 that x-ray of Ronald Norwood, if it shows disc
- 13 degeneration, that would indicate to you that I have a
- 14 herniated disc. Is that what you are testifying to
- 15 today?
- 16 A. If you--yes, that's what I'm saying to you,
- 17 I'm saying that to you today, sir, if you want to use
- 18 that--if you want to be a purist about everything, I
- 19 would say "Mr. Norwood, you've got a little bit of--
- 20 you've got some degeneration here. I know you've got
- 21 a little bit of a bulge."
- You say "What is that?"
- 23 I would say "Well," I would go through the
- 24 exam, and you'd say to me, "Well, is that a disc
- 25 herniation?" I'd give you the same spiel. I'd say,

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- 1 Q. Which disc, though, are we talking about?
- 2 Which disc is herniated?
- 3 A. Well, in this case--well, in--in this case,
- 4 here, in Mr. Burt's example, that there's some mild
- 5 degenerative changes at C4, at C4-5, so in this case,
- 6 it's going to be the C5 nerve root, okay? So you are
- 7 going to check to see if there's any, if there's any
- 8 symptoms over that C5 nerve root, are there any
- 9 physical findings, any--any subjective symptoms, any
- 10 subjective complaints, any physical findings over that
- 11 C5 nerve root, and then if there are not, then you are
- 12 going to say, you know, you are going to say, you
- 13 know, "You've got this little mild degenerative
- 14 changes there, you've got a normal physical
- 15 examination," and you don't do anything about it. You
- 16 would treat them with a low-dose antiinflammatory
- 17 medication.
- 18 Q. So I just want to make sure I'm clear on
- 19 your answer. Yes, you can determine disc herniation
- 20 by an x-ray?
- A. To a degree. To a degree, but--to a degree.
- Q. Okay. Fair enough. Let's--the last--let's
- 23 close out Exhibit 5. The last paragraph, it says,
- 24 "Many patients seek orthopedic care for neck pain
- 25 because" orthopedics--"orthopedists are specifically

Page 107

- 1 "You know, it's a matter--you know, some people would
- 2 argue it's a mild, it's a mild, it's a mild little
- 3 herniation, but I wouldn't do anything about it."
- 4 Q. Okay, so you--
- 5 A. If you were my--if I saw you as a patient,
- 6 that's what I would tell you.
- 7 Q. So you would tell me I have a mild
- 8 herniation.
- 9 A. If--I would say because you--yeah, I would
- 10 say because of that bulge, some people could use the
- 11 semantics of calling it a small herniation.
- 12 Q. All right. Now, then I would say, "Well,
- 13 what's the extent of the herniation?"
- 14 A. Well, I would want to examine you.
- 15 Q. Okay, you examine me, and can you tell the
- 16 extent of the herniation by that physical examination?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And how do you do that?
- 19 A. You, by--you do that by checking someone's
- 20 reflexes, because you know, if you've got this level
- 21 of the disc there, you know what nerves come out at
- 22 those levels, what nerves are affected by that disc,
- 23 so--and you, so you, you check their--you check their
- 24 muscle strength, their reflexes, their sensation over
- 25 that nerve root distribution, and--

rage I

- 1 trained to diagnose, treat, and prevent problems2 involving the muscles, bones, joints, ligaments and
- 3 tendons." You see that?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Do you agree with that?
- 6 A. Yes
- 7 Q. Okay. Let me hand you Petkovich--Petkovich
- 8 Exhibit 6, which, for the record, is another
- 9 publication from the American Association (sic) of
- 10 Orthopedic Surgeons; correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And this deals with cervical radiculopathy.
- 13 What is cervical radiculopathy?
- 14 A. So this is a publication from the American
- 15 Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons.
- 16 Q. I'm sorry, I must have mispro--
- 17 A. Anyway, so what--what radiculopathy means is
- 18 when a nerve root is being irritated, pinched,
- 19 irritated, any nerve throughout your body, when it
- 20 comes out of the spinal, spinal cord, the nerve is
- 21 being pinched, be it pinched by a--by a discogenic
- 22 condition, could be pinched by some stenosis,
- 23 narrowing of the canal, could be pinched, pinched by a
- 24 number of factors, so that's what radiculopathy is.
- Q. Can you tell somebody has a pinched nerve by

28 (Pages 106 - 109)

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Page 110 Page 112 1 an x-ray? 1 A. Yes. A. You cannot tell specifically a pinched nerve 2 Q. All right, it says, "This puts pressure on 3 by an x-ray. 3 the nerve." Right? Q. Well, what would you do, what kind of test 4 A. Yes. 5 would tell you if a pinched nerve exists? What kind Q. And that's accurate; correct? 6 of test, diagnostic test? A. Yes. 7 7 Q. It says, "Spinal nerves are very sensitive A. You would take a history of the 8 to even slight amounts of pressure, which can result 8 individual,--9 in pain, numbness, or weakness in one or both legs," Q. Mm-hmm? 10 A. -- and then you would do a physical 10 correct? 11 examination as I stated,--11 A. Yes. That's what this says. Now, this 12 O. Okay. 12 is--it says, "legs" here because this is referring to 13 A. -- and depending upon the results of that 13 the lumbar spine, but it's the same with the cervical 14 physical examination, then you may do further 14 spine. 15 diagnostic evaluation if indicated. Q. Right, so it could be pain in one or both Q. What kind of further diagnostic evaluation? 16 legs, weakness or numbness in one or both legs, or--is 17 A. Well, if you have, if you have, you know, 17 that accurate? You agree with that? 18 subjective complaints and physical findings consistent A. Yes, that's--yes. 18 19 with radiculopathy, then you would get--now, if we're 19 Q. All right. I'm going to go down to--on the 20 talking about, if we're talking about upper extremity 20 third page, it talks about--under the doctor's 21 radiculopathy, i.e., the arms, you would look backward 21 examination, it says, "To help confirm a diagnosis of 22 into--you'd see if it's coming from the cervical area, 22 a herniated disc, your doctor may recommend an MRI, or 23 so you get an MRI of the cervical spine, then you 23 magnetic resonance imaging MRI scan. This test can 24 create clear images of soft tissue like intervertebral 24 might also get electrodiagnostic studies at the upper 25 extremity, like a myogram. That's a nerve conduction 25 discs," correct? Page 111 Page 113 1 velocity study, so those would all be part of a A. Yes. 1 2 further diagnostic evaluation if indicated. 2 Q. And that's what you talked about earlier, 3 Q. If indicated; okay. 3 right? 4 Let me hand you Petkovich Deposition Exhibit 4 A. Yes. 5 7, and that's another publication from the AAOS? Is Q. The soft tissue distinction, right? 6 that correct? 7 A. Yes. 7 Q. All right, and then on the last page, it 8 Q. And this deals with herniated disc; is that 8 says, "Surgical Treatment." It says, "Only a small 9 correct? 9 percentage of patients with disc herniations require 10 A. Yes. 10 surgery." You agree with that, right? Q. With respect to the treatment of a herniated 11 A. Yes. 12 disc, is surgery one of those options that could help 12 Q. It says, "Spine surgery is typically 13 with a herniated disc? 13 recommended only after a period of nonsurgical A. If someone fails to respond to conservative 14 treatment has not relieved painful symptoms." Do you 15 management and--and has a true disc herniation with 15 see that? 16 consistent physical findings, then surgery is an 16 A. Yes. 17 option, yes. 17 Q. And you agree with that? Q. All right, on the second page, "Cause," it 18 A. Yes. 18 19 says, "A disc herniates or ruptures when part of the 19 Q. Okay. Let me hand you what's been marked as 20 center nucleus pushes through the outer edge of the 20 Petkovich Deposition Exhibit 8, and that is another 21 disc and back toward the spinal canal." Do you see 21 publication from the American--I'm sorry, from the 22 that? 22 AAOS, dealing with cervical spondylosis, or arthritis 23 A. Yes. 23 of the spine. Do you see that? 24 24 Q. And that's what you talked about earlier; A. Yes. 25 correct? 25 Q. And does Mr. Ronald Burt have cervical

29 (Pages 110 - 113)

	D 114		Pers 116
1	Page 114 spondylosis?	1	Page 116 So those are the cases where surgery may be
2	A. He does have very mild spondylosis at the		recommended; correct?
	C4-5 level.	3	
4	Q. Okay, and onif you go to the fourth page,	4	
	it talks about physical therapy. Do you see that?		look at the last paragraph, "Surgery may also be
6	A. Yes.		recommended if you have severe pain that has not been
7	Q. It says, "Physical therapy is usually the		relieved by nonsurgical treatment." Right?
	first nonsurgical treatment that your doctor will	8	
	recommend." Do you see that?	9	
10	A. Yes.	10	
11	Q. Do you agree with that?	10	Q. Let me hand you what's been marked as
12	A. Yes. I agree with that if someone is		Petrovich Deposition Exhibit 9 and ask you if you
	symptomatic.		canwell, for the record, this is another publication
14	Q. Of cervical spondylosis?		from the AAOS? Is that correct?
15	A. Yes. If someone hasif someone has	15	
	cervical spondylosis and their history and physical examination are significant, then I believe that	16   17	
	_	18	
	physical therapy at that time isis important, can be		3
20	important.	20	lumbar spinal stenosis?  A. No.
	Q. Okay. Well, this says, "Physical therapy is		
	usually the first nonsurgical treatment that your	21	1
	doctor will recommend," and it is your opinion that	22	
	they would only recommend it based on the severity of		or spinal stenosis means narrowing of the spinal
	the cervical spondylosis. Is that your testimony?		canal, period, so
25	A. It is, and that'sthat's the whole point of	25	
1	Page 115 this, this article you are showing.	1	Page 117  A. You can get an idea of it, you can get an
$\frac{1}{2}$		1	idea of it, and then that, in conjunction with a
	treatments listed, possible treatments listed under		history and physical examination, would furtherwould
	that section. Is that correct?		furthercould further possibly confirm that.
5		5	
6	Q. And that list includes nonsurgical	6	
	treatments; correct?		degenerative disc changes, you will then see
8	A. Yes.		degenerative disc changes, you will then see
9	Q. And those include physical therapy,		posteriorly. You might start to see some what is
	medications, soft cervical collar, ice, heat, and		called foraminal narrowing, some narrowing of those
	other modalities, steroid-based injections, those are		little foramen where the nerves come out of, so that's
	listed under nonsurgical treatments; correct?		all going to be significant.
13	A. Yes.	13	
14		13	
	treatments; correct?		x-rays, you can see all of that.
16		16	
			- ·
17	Q. And under surgical treatment, it says, "Surgery is commonly recommended for cervical	17	<b>3</b>
	spondylosis and neck pain unless your doctor		about you can see degenerative disc changes, you can
			see degenerative changes in the facet joints, those
	determines, number 1, a spinal nerve is being pinched		joints posterior, in-
	by a herniated disc or bone, cervical radiculopathy,	21	
	or your spinal cord is being compressed, cervical	22	•
	spondylitic myopathy" (sic).	23	
24	• •	24	•
25	Q. Myelopathy; thank you, sir.	23	some narrowing of the, of the neural foramen where the

30 (Pages 114 - 117)

Page 118 Page 120 1 nerves come out, so you can see all that on plain 1 per se, on the x-rays, but you could see the 2 x-rays, and then if it's clinically indicated, if 2 surrounding structures, and what they're talking 3 somebody's history and physical exam indicates, 3 about, when the ligaments will, will start to 4 indicates it, then you would need to do further 4 hypertrophy, you will typically with that see some 5 evaluation. 5 bone spurs from forming, and so you can see the bone Q. Well, we see degenerative disc change with 6 spurs forming which would indicate that. 7 Mr. Burt; correct? Q. Okay, but ligaments you can't see on x-ray. 8 Is that correct? A. You see--you see very mild degenerative disc 9 changes--A. You cannot see the specific ligaments, 10 Q. Right. 10 themselves, on the x-rays. A. And you don't see anything else, though. Q. All right, it says, "This also lessens space 11 11 12 O. Nothing else that would indicate to you that 12 for the nerve." Do you see that? 13 he has lumbar spinal stenosis? 13 A. Now, we're talking about a lumbar, as 14 Q. And they're talking about the increased size 15 opposed to cervical now? Is that right? 15 and the ligaments lessening the space for the nerves; Q. Well, I'm talking about lumbar spinal 16 is that correct? 17 stenosis, which is--17 A. Yes, and that's what I was talking about A. It's the same--it's the same thing. There's 18 earlier, is that the--you know, I mentioned the spinal 18 19 cervical spinal stenosis, too, so stenosis just means 19 canal, I mentioned the neural foramen where the nerves 20 narrowing of the canal, so you can have cervical 20 come out of the spinal canal. 21 21 spinal stenosis, lumbar spinal stenosis, et cetera, so Q. Okay, and it says, "Once the space has 22 in Mr. Burt's case, he's got some degenerative changes 22 become small enough to irritate spinal nerve, painful 23 at the L5-S1 level,--23 symptoms can result." Is that correct? 24 Q. Right. 24 A. Yes. 25 A. --but there are no other radiographic 25 Q. And this is all happening in the disc joint, Page 119 Page 121 1 findings to indicate any--to indicate any--any 1 or in the joint that contains the disc? Is that where 2 stenosis in his lumbar spine. 2 all this is happening? Q. Okay, and so that would be in the lumbar A. It's happening, it's happening--it's 4 spine or--I mean in this case, we're talking about 4 happening more than that. It's happening--spinal 5 lumbar spine, so nothing--5 stenosis means narrowing of the spine. A. You mentioned the lumbar spine, but it would Q. Right. 7 be the same thing with the cervical spine. A. That's what it means, so whether it be any 8 portion of the spine, the spine--the canal being Q. Right. 9 narrowed, that's what the word "stenosis" means. A. I mean, you could have cervical spinal 10 stenosis, but if you have that, you would have other, 10 Q. So it can be at the disc or the bone level? 11 you would have other--you would have physical findings A. Well, typically--what I said is, it's 11 12 consistent with that. 12 secondary to the disc. The disc, you get some Q. Okay. All right, go to page 3. It says, at 13 degeneration, some desiccation; the disc will start to 14 the first top--the top paragraph, it says, "Another 14 settle. As it starts to settle, off the side of the 15 response to arthritis in the lower back is that 15 disc, you have the, the neural foramen there. They 16 ligaments around the joints increase in size." Do you 16 will start to settle with it. The facet joints in the 17 see that? 17 back will start to settle a little bit, and that's all 18 A. Okay, where are you reading from, sir? 18 part of--that's all part of the degenerative process, 19 Q. The top paragraph on page 3. 19 and then secondary to that, you will start to 20 A. Okay. 20 typically get some, some extra motion there, you will 21 Q. Do you see that? 21 get some ligamentum, ligamentous hypertrophy which

31 (Pages 118 - 121)

22 starts to react to that, and putting all that

23 together, then you can get some narrowing, some

24 stenotic changes, and that's all--that's all part of a

25 prolonged, prolonged degenerative, chronic condition,

Q. And the ligaments, can you see whether or

A. You cannot specifically see the ligaments,

24 not ligaments have increased in size on an x-ray?

22

23

25

- 1 pretty far along.
- Q. Got you. Let me hand you what's been marked
- 3 as Plaintiff's Exhibit 11 in a prior deposition, and
- 4 let's take a look at that. Now, this, Plaintiff's
- 5 Exhibit 11 talks about cervical degenerative disc
- 6 disease. Do you see that?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And in the second paragraph, it says,
- 9 "Nonetheless, a fall or a twisting injury to the disc
- 10 space can spur degeneration, and accumulated wear and
- 11 tear on the disc over time can lead to neck pain
- 12 caused by disc degeneration." Do you agree with that
- 13 statement?
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. And then the last paragraph on that page, it
- 16 says, "Cervical disc degeneration can also contribute
- 17 to spinal stenosis, more specifically the development
- 10 6 1 1 1
- 18 of cervical stenosis and other progressive conditions,
- $19\,$  as well as a more sudden herniated disc." Do you
- 20 agree with that?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Let me hand you what's what has been
- 23 previously marked in another deposition as Plaintiff's
- 24 Exhibit Number 3 and ask you if you can take a look at
- 25 that for me, and this Plaintiff's Exhibit 3 relates to
  - Page 123
- 1 or purports to relate to degenerative disc disease
- 2 treatment guidelines. Do you see that?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. And the first paragraph says, "The goals for
- 5 treatment of degenerative disc disease usually include
- 6 a combination of three areas; pain control, exercise,
- 7 and rehabilitation." Do you see that?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Do you agree with that?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay. Number two, "Exercise and
- 12 Rehabilitation," it says, "The goals of exercise are
- 13 both to help the back heal and to prevent or reduce
- 14 further reoccurrences of pain." Do you see that?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Do you agree with that?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. "For people with symptomatic degenerative
- 19 disc disease, exercises are usually best done under
- 20 the guidance of a physical therapist or other
- 21 appropriately trained healthcare professional." Do
- 22 you see that?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you agree with that?
- 25 A. I agree with that, again under appropriate

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- 1 circumstances after putting everything together that
- 2 I've already talked about.
- 3 Q. Okay, and you go down--skip a paragraph.
- 4 The next paragraph says, "Exercise is best done in a
- 5 controlled, progressive manner and with the help of a
- 6 trained health professional such as a--
- 7 A. Physiatrist.
- 8 Q. --physiatrist, physical therapist, or
- 9 chiropractor."
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Correct? Do you agree with that?
- 12 A. No. It's--this is a kind of a blank
- 13 statement here, repeating just what you said. Very
- 14 often, people do exercises on their own. They don't
- 15 need to do exercises necessarily with a--with somebody
- 16 else there. When you instruct people in exercise, I
- 17 think that's what this really means, so somebody is
- 18 instructing exercises, and then people do them on
- 19 their own.
- Q. Okay, so you disagree with that statement?
- 21 A. Well, I think the way you are using the
- 22 statement, you are taking it out of the context.
- Q. Well, no, let me restate this, Doctor.
- 24 A. The statement the way you read it right
- 25 here, I would add, I would add, because you are taking

Page 125

- 1 it out of context, this statement--
- Q. Well, let me say this, Doctor. I'm
- 3 reading--
- MR. DUGAN: Let him finish his answer.
- 5 MR. NORWOOD: Well, let me defend what he's
- 6 saying. He's attacking me and saying I'm taking it
- 7 out of context.
- 8 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- 9 Q. I'm just reading from a statement, and I'm
- 10 just asking you if you agree or disagree with it. I'm
- 11 not saying anything, I'm not--
- MR. DUGAN: And he's answering your question
- 13 and you are cutting--
- 14 MR. NORWOOD: Well--
- 15 -- MR. DUGAN: --him off.
- MR. NORWOOD: Well, no, he's saying I'm
- 17 taking it out of context.
- 18 BY MR. NORWOOD:
- 19 Q. I'm trying to just ask you the simple
- 20 question of do you disagree with the statement or not.
- 21 If you don't agree with the statement, that's fine,
- 22 too. That's all I want to know.
- A. I, I--sir, I agree with, I agree with that
- 24 statement, taken in context with what this piece of
- 25 paper is trying to get to.

32 (Pages 122 - 125)

Page 126 Page 128 1 Q. Okay, so you agree with it in the context of 1 MR. NORWOOD: You'll have to deal with that. 2 how it's iterated here? 2 BY MR. NORWOOD:

- A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Okay, fair enough.
- Let me hand you what has previously been
- 6 marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit 4 and ask you to take a
- 7 look at that one, and this one deals with cervical
- 8 disc pathology and artificial disc surgery, and let
- 9 me--if you go to the second paragraph, right under the
- 10 photo, it says, "Fortunately, many of these changes
- 11 seen on x-ray images can be considered a general aging
- 12 phenomenon and not pathological (problematic), as many
- 13 people with degenerative changes do not have any pain
- 14 or other symptoms." Do you agree with that?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. All right, so that I could be sitting here
- 17 with degenerative disc changes, and I probably am at
- 18 57, but I'm not experiencing any pain, and that would
- 19 be what they're talking about here, correct?
- A. That's exactly what they're--that's exactly
- 21 what they're talking about, and I'm sure you do have
- 22 some degenerative disc changes.

1 part of the natural aging process.

- 23 Q. Okay.
- 24 A. As I do, also.

A. Yes.

A. Yes.

15 agree with that, right?

19 on the circumstances; correct?

A. Yes.

A. Yes.

7 with that?

8

16

17

20

25

25 Q. Okay, and as you indicated before, that's

Q. All right, and then it goes further and 4 says, "However, in some patients, the disc

5 degeneration can result in a herniation of the disc

6 and osteophyte bone spur formation." Do you agree

Q. All right, and on the next page, it talks

10 about when neck surgery may be considered. It says,

11 "Most instances of pain and other symptoms from

12 cervical degenerative disc disease and/or a cervical

14 require any type of interventional treatment." You

Q. But you also agree that there are other

18 occasions where surgery might be necessary, depending

Q. All right. Let me hand you what is marked

22 as Petkovich Deposition Exhibit 10. I don't know if I

24 copies here. Let me see. I just have one extra copy.

23 have that in your pack or not. I think I got all the

MR. DUGAN: Thank you.

13 disc herniation will resolve on their own and not

- Q. (Continuing) First of all, have you seen
- 4 this document before?
- A. Not--no, not that I recall.
- Q. Are you familiar with the Spinal Cord Tumor
- 7 Association, Inc.? Does that ring a bell?
- A. Yes.
- O. What is that?
- 10 A. That's a--some type of a--well, maybe I'm
- 11 not familiar with it. It's some type of a--obviously,
- 12 some type of a spinal cord tumor--looks like a
- 13 registry, but I don't know that I've ever seen this
- 14 before.
- 15 Q. Okay.
- 16 A. I don't think I've ever seen this name
- 17 before.
- 18 O. Okay, it talks about Tony M.'s story, and
- 19 that story is of a 35-year-old individual with some
- 20 condition. Help me out with this type. What is that?
- 21 Intra--
- 22 A. Intramedullary ependymoma.
- 23 Q. What is that?
- A. That's just a--it's a type of a tumor. It's 24
- 25 a spinal cord tumor.

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- Q. And just reading from this exhibit, it says,
- 2 "Hi. My name is Tony M. from St. Louis. I was
- 3 diagnosed with intermedullary spinal cord tumor from

Page 129

- 4 C3 to C7 on April 17, 2007," and for your purposes,
- 5 let me skip through it, and it talks about, and if you
- 6 look on the second page, the third full paragraph,
- 7 this patient says, "My next step was to call a
- 8 specialist. I contacted Dr. Frank Petkovich in
- 9 St. Louis, an orthopedic surgeon dealing with the
- 10 spine. He ordered more x-rays but from more angles.
- 11 When Dr. Petkovich examined the x-rays, he could not
- 12 see anything the matter with the vertebrae in my
- 13 cervical area. He then ordered an MRI and prescribed
- 14 PT." Do you see that?
- A. Yes. 15
- 16 Q. Do you recall this particular case?
- 17 A. Let me read it. Let me read it.
- 18 Q. Yeah, go right ahead.
- 19 (Witness peruses said document.)
- 20 A. I might remember it. These are rare tumors.
- 21 I may remember it.
- 22 Q. Okay.
- 23 A. I think I do, actually.
- 24 Q. And just to kind of cut to the chase on this
- 25 one, it appears this is a situation where this patient

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Page 130 Page 132 1 was--had various complaints which included pain that 1 MRI on an x-ray screen and it showed a mass growing 2 suggested to him maybe he had a bulging disc or 2 inside his spinal cord from C3 to C7. 3 something and then it turned out that he, in fact, had MR. BOOSE: At this point, I don't have it 4 some type of tumor in his spine? 4 in front of me, but I do raise the previous objections MR. DUGAN: I'm going to object to the 5 raised by Mr. Dugan. MR. DUGAN: Join. 6 question to the extent that it calls for the 7 disclosure of another patient's medical information 7 BY MR. NORWOOD: Q. (Continuing) Subject to that, that's what 8 which is private, beyond what's contained in your 9 exhibit here. 9 this shows, right? 10 MR. NORWOOD: Well, and just for the record, 10 A. Well, again, I haven't--this is ten years 11 ago, and I have this piece of paper in front of me. 11 this is Tony M., whoever that might be, and I'm not 12 asking him to identify that patient, and this 12 I'm scanning through this. 13 particular document is from a public website. 13 Q. Right. Right. 14 14 A. As I recall, this man shows up in my office MR. DUGAN: I understand. To the extent 15 that the patient's history is included in the website, 15 and, you know, he had some bizarre history. 16 that's fine if you want to ask him questions about 16 Obviously, there was something going on. 17 that, but asking him to disclose information as to 17 Q. Right. Well, my only point--and I'm going 18 what he might remember about Tony M. beyond what's in 18 to make it easy--this tumor, you couldn't see it on an 19 that is privileged information under the--19 x-ray, for whatever reason. MR. NORWOOD: I'm not asking him to remember 20 20 A. You could not see it on plain x-rays. 21 21 anything beyond what's in here. Q. And you had to get an MRI in order to find 22 MR. BOOSE: I join by our side. 22 out exactly--well, to find out that he had a tumor, 23 right? 23 BY MR. NORWOOD: 24 24 A. Yes. Q. Do you remember parts of what's referenced 25 in here? 25 MR. NORWOOD: Okay. Well, I have no further Page 131 Page 133 1 questions at this time. A. Yeah, I do. This is-this is 2007. 1 Q. Right. I understand. 2 **EXAMINATION** 2 3 A. This is April 2007. 3 QUESTIONS BY MR. DUGAN: Q. I have a couple. Doctor, you have reviewed 4 Q. Right. A. This is the first time I've--you are showing 5 the medical records on Mr. Burt that we provided to 6 you, have you not? 6 this to me today. 7 7 Q. Right. A. Yes. Q. And you have reviewed at least certain of 8 A. I actually do remember this,--9 the x-ray films of his neck and lower back, right? Q. Okay. 10 A. --because this is a--I remember this 10 A. Yes. Q. And that would include--I think we indicated 11 individual. This is a very rare thing. 11 Q. Right, but the only point I'm making is that 12 before, you were unable to find the 1996, right? 13 you couldn't find this in an x-ray, this particular 13 14 tumor. 14 Q. But you do have, I think, some 2012's and 15 13's? 15 A. No. You don't see it on x-ray, but I 16 A. Yes. 16 actually remember--you asked me--I remember this guy. Q. Doctor, in your opinion, is an MRI or CT 17 He had--I mean, it was very obvious that there was 17 18 scan indicated for Mr. Burt? 18 something going on. 19 Q. Okay. Right, but my only point is, the 19 A. No. 20 O. Why? 20 x-ray didn't show what was going on. 21 A. No, the plain x-rays, the plain x-rays A. There are no--there are no-22 physical examination findings and no objective 22 didn't show what was going on, and--23 physical findings to indicate further evaluation of a

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24 CT or MRI, and his subjective complaints are not

25 consistent with any indications for further evaluation

Q. And you had to have an MRI, and then based

24 on the MRI, that's when you advised him, according to

25 this, that--well, it says you put the results of the

- 1 with a CT or MRI.
- 2 Q. Are there any risks associated with those
- 3 studies, CT in particular?
- 4 A. Well, CT puts out a lot of radiation, so
- 5 that's--an MRI does not, but a CT puts out a lot of 6 radiation.
- 7 Q. Doctor, during the period of time Mr. Burt
- 8 was under the care of Dr. Nwaobasi and Dr. Trost, do
- 9 you believe he was a candidate for narcotic pain
- 10 medications?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 O. Why not?
- 13 A. I think that his pain was not severe enough.
- 14 I would have treated him with a--as I stated earlier,
- 15 with a mild over-the-counter antiinflammatory
- 16 medication, and I would have increased the dose if I
- 17 had to.
- 18 Q. In your opinion, Doctor, is Mr. Burt a
- 19 candidate for surgery?
- 20 A. No.
- Q. Why not?
- A. In this case, we're talking about his
- 23 cervical spine and his lumbar spine. He's got only
- 24 some mild degenerative changes with no objective
- 25 physical findings to show any type of neurologic

- Page 136 1 looking at radiographic studies, and in recent years,
- 2 radiologists have coned down, becoming more specified
- 3 in certain areas, but what I'm trying to say, my point
- 4 is that I think that most orthopedic surgeons are more
- The state of the s
- 5 adept at reading musculoskeletal films than the
- 6 average radiologist, and I would say that most spine
- 7 surgeons are most--are more adept at reading spine
- 8 radiographic studies than general radiologists,
- 9 period, and that's not to criticize radiologists,
- 10 that's just the way, the way the advance of
- 11 technology, the advance of knowledge, et cetera, et
- 12 cetera, I think most radiologists would agree with
- 13 that, too.
- 14 Q. Doctor, there was some talk earlier about
- 15 the concept of scoliosis, and we just established that
- 16 you looked at the 2012 and '13 spinal films. When you
- 17 looked at those, did you see any evidence of scoliosis
- 18 on those films?
- 19 A. No.
- 20 Q. Does scoliosis, if left untreated, correct
- 21 itself with the passage of time?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. If Mr. Burt had had scoliosis in 1996 as
- 24 that radiology report suggests, would you have seen
- 25 that on the 2012 and 2013 films that you looked at?

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- 1 deficit or anything, so there are no indications for
- 2 any type of surgical intervention.
- 3 Q. Doctor, we talked earlier about the concept
- 4 of arthritis, and you defined it for us. If arthritis
- 5 progresses to a state that it is sufficiently severe,
- 6 can you see that on a plain film x-ray?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Would that include the x-rays of the back
- 9 and neck?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Talking about films, we established before
- 12 that you are not a radiologist, right?
- 13 A. That is correct.
- 14 Q. But as part of your practice as an
- 15 orthopedic surgeon, do you regularly review and
- 16 interpret plain films?
- 17 A. I regularly review plain films commonly, all
- 18 the time. That's part of any orthopedic surgeon's
- 19 training, is reviewing, reviewing radiographic
- 20 studies, plain x-rays, et cetera, CT's, MRI's.
- 21 I would go further to state that probably
- 22 most--let me step back.
- Radiology is a specialty of medicine where--
- 24 for the interpretation of radiographic studies.
- 25 Radiologists are trained to do a broad spectrum of

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. And you didn't see any scoliosis, right?
- 3 A. There was no-there was no evidence on those
- 4 latter films. He did not have scoliosis.
- 5 O. Doctor, there was some talk earlier about
- 6 numbness and tingling possibly being a symptom of a
- 7 spinal problem among many other things. Do you recall
- 8 that?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 O. You have reviewed Mr. Burt's medical
- 11 records?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Was numbness and tingling a recurring or
- 14 persistent theme within his medical records?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Q. If it had been a recurrent or persistent
- 17 theme, how would that have impacted your opinions
- 18 here, today?
- 19 A. If he--if an individual, in this case
- 20 Mr. Burt, had persistent, subjective complaints with
- 21 regard to numbness and tingling and had objective
- 22 physical findings to substantiate that, then I would
- 23 work that up further with the tests we talked about
- 24 earlier.
- 25 Q. And I think my last question, Doctor--and we

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D 120		D 140
Page 138	1	Page 140
1 touched on this in some of the literature that you 2 looked atare there risks to the patient associated		believe you stated you don't consider that as specifically defined in the medical context. Is that
3 with spinal surgery?		fair to say?
4 A. Yes.	4	A. Well, I'm notI'm not sure how to answer
5 Q. What are those risks?		that question. I mean "chronic," "chronic" means
		longstanding.
-	7	Q. But specifically when asked about a specific
7 risk of any, the risks of any surgical procedure are 8 obviously anesthesia risk, infection, and then going		time frame for that,
9 beyond that, as far as spinal surgery, the anesthesia	9	A. Yes.
	10	
10 risk, infection, there is neurologic compromise, there		Qthat isn't really established as a term of
11 is possible paralysis, possible death.		art. Is that correct or incorrect?
12 Q. In the context of back problems, is running	12	A. No, you are correct. I said that I can't
13 to the surgeon to have a surgical procedure the first-	l	give you a specific time defining it, period.
14 line option for patients?	14	Q. So similarly to "absolute necessity" and
15 A. No.		policies related to the use of that term, are you
16 Q. Where in the spectrum of treatments or		aware of that term being used medically or triggering
17 therapies does surgery fall for back patients?		certain policies or procedures medically? I'm
18 A. It's generally the last-line option.		referring to "chronic" now.
19 Q. For the reasons you just described?	19	A. Okay, I don't understand your question.
20 A. Yes.	20	Q. I can try to fix it. You said the term
21 MR. DUGAN: That's all the questions I have		"absolute necessity," you are not aware of policies
22 for you, Doctor. Thank you.		that relate to that term, so if somebody says
MR. NORWOOD: Let me have someI have a few		"absolute necessity" at some point, that doesn't
24 follow-up 25 MR. BOOSE: If I can have a chance to	1	immediately bring to mind that you need to do X, Y, or
	23	Z medically, right?
Page 139  MR. NORWOOD: I'm sorry, go ahead. I keep	1	A. That's correct.
2 forgetting about you. I'm sorry.	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	Q. Would that be the same or different in terms
3 MR. BOOSE: It's easy enough.		of the term "chronic"?
4 MR. NORWOOD: You are important.	4	A. Well, "chronic" means to me something that's
5 MR. BOOSE: Thank you.		been going on for a period of time.
6 MR. NORWOOD: Gone but not forgotten.	6	MR. BOOSE: Okay, that'sthat's all the
7 EXAMINATION		questions I have.
8 QUESTIONS BY MR. BOOSE:	8	FURTHER EXAMINATION
9 Q. Dr. Petkovich, you mentioned that you would,		BY MR. NORWOOD:
10 given what you reviewed, you would treat with	10	Q. Okay, I just have a few follow-up questions.
11 over-the-counter antiinflammatory medications;		Soso we talked about this, but in your opinion,
12 correct?		there's no scoliosis, and part of that opinion is
13 A. Yes.		based on the fact that regardless of whatever the
14 Q. Given the documents you've been provided		radiologists were looking at in 1996, that wouldn't
15 today at the deposition, does the review of those		have changed or cured itself by the time x-rays were
16 documents change your attitude as far as the course of		
17 treatment?	17	A. What I'm saying is that if thisif someone
		had scoliosis in 1996, okay, scoliosis, if you have
IIX A No	10	
18 A. No.		true scolingis it's not going to go away
19 Q. You also mentioned you are not familiar with	19	true scoliosis, it's not going to go away.
19 Q. You also mentioned you are not familiar with 20 the term, "absolute necessity," or policies relating	19 20	Q. Right.
19 Q. You also mentioned you are not familiar with 20 the term, "absolute necessity," or policies relating 21 to the use of that term. Do you remember talking	19 20 21	<ul><li>Q. Right.</li><li>A. It would have been present on the latter</li></ul>
19 Q. You also mentioned you are not familiar with 20 the term, "absolute necessity," or policies relating 21 to the use of that term. Do you remember talking 22 about that?	19 20 21 22	Q. Right. A. It would have been present on the latter x-rays.
19 Q. You also mentioned you are not familiar with 20 the term, "absolute necessity," or policies relating 21 to the use of that term. Do you remember talking 22 about that?  23 A. Yes.	19 20 21 22 23	<ul><li>Q. Right.</li><li>A. It would have been present on the latter x-rays.</li><li>Q. So that means the same radiologist who</li></ul>
19 Q. You also mentioned you are not familiar with 20 the term, "absolute necessity," or policies relating 21 to the use of that term. Do you remember talking 22 about that?	19 20 21 22 23 24	Q. Right. A. It would have been present on the latter x-rays.

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		Page 142		Page 144
	1	in his opinion, there was some form of scoliosis;	1	radiographic studies.
		correct?	2	Q. And the radiographic studies, so that all
	3	MR. DUGAN: Form, foundation.	3	assumes that those medical records are accurate.
	4	A. Well, I can't speak for that radiologist. I	4	A. Yes.
		looked at the x-rays, I looked at the latter x-rays,	5	Q. All right, and we've already determined that
		and this man does not have scoliosis.	_	at least in certain cases, there are repeated
		BY MR. NORWOOD:		references to scoliosis in those medical records,
	8	Q. But you didn't look at the '96 x-rays.		right?
	9	A. Well, no, I didn't. I didn't look at the	9	A. Well, I think there's really only one
		'96 x-rays, as I testified to earlier, I think,		reference is that radiology report you are talking
	11	Q. Right.		about, and I think somebody along the line keeps
	12	Abut I looked at the latter x-rays, and he		dragging that through there, but I think there's
		does not have scoliosis.		really only one reference to it.
	14	Q. In your opinion.	14	Q. Well, there's only one radiological
	15	A. Well, it's obviously my opinion. I've		reference, but the records, themselves, are replete
		stated that,		with references to scoliosis. You agree with that,
	17	Q. Right. That's what I'm saying.		right?
	18	Abut I'm positive that's the case.	18	A. Well, II think what I said, I don't think
	19	Q. And I'mI suggest do you think that the		it's reallyI don't thinkI think, I think it
		doctor who looked at the '96 x-rays was less positive		started what you mentioned in 1996
		when he rendered his assessment about scoliosis?	21	Q. Right.
	22	MR. DUGAN: Foundation.	22	Aand kind of carried on there,
	23	A. I don't have any idea who that radiologist,	23	Q. Right.
		who that person is. That could be some radiologist	24	Abut I don't think anybody has really taken
		that was working on the weekends that looks at MRI's		it apart.
- 1				
		Page 143		Page 145
	1	Page 143 all day long and neverorI have no idea who that	1	Page 145 Q. So '96 through up to 2012, those records and
		Page 143 all day long and neverorI have no idea who that is.		
	2	all day long and neverorI have no idea who that	2	Q. So '96 through up to 2012, those records and
	2	all day long and neverorI have no idea who that is.	2 3	Q. So '96 through up to 2012, those records and the treatment was based upon, it appears, this
	2 3 4	all day long and neverorI have no idea who that is. BY MR. NORWOOD:	2 3	Q. So '96 through up to 2012, those records and the treatment was based upon, it appears, this suggestion about scoliosis, correct?
	2 3 4	all day long and neverorI have no idea who that is.  BY MR. NORWOOD:  Q. Or it could have been someone who graduated	2 3 4 5	Q. So '96 through up to 2012, those records and the treatment was based upon, it appears, this suggestion about scoliosis, correct?  MR. BOOSE: Objection to form.
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	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	all day long and neverorI have no idea who that is.  BY MR. NORWOOD:  Q. Or it could have been someone who graduated from Harvard Medical School and also A. I have noI don't have any idea.  MR. DUGAN: Foundation.  MR. BOOSE: Foundation.  MR. NORWOOD: Fair enough. Okay.  One second. One, one minute. We'reI	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. So '96 through up to 2012, those records and the treatment was based upon, it appears, this suggestion about scoliosis, correct?  MR. BOOSE: Objection to form.  A. I think the reference to scoliosis is in there as you stated, okay? So-BY MR. NORWOOD:  Q. Repeatedly.  A. It is. Yes, it is.
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37 (Pages 142 - 145)

Q. And therefore, it's wrong, in your view,

25

A. I'm relying on the medical records and the

25

Page 146 Page 148 1 because there's no scoliosis; right? 1 saying. A. Well, there is no scoliosis, and the word--2 BY MR. NORWOOD: 3 let's put it this way: I think the word "scoliosis" Q. I mean, you don't know, your whole opinion 4 from the beginning was incorrect,--4 is based upon the strength of these medical records, Q. Right. 5 right? A. -- and I think they continued to keep that 6 MR. DUGAN: Form and foundation; 6 7 word in there. 7 argumentative. 8 Q. And that carried over for decades; correct? 8 MR. BOOSE: Join. 9 A. Well,--9 BY MR. NORWOOD: 10 MR. DUGAN: Form. 10 Q. Is that right? 11 A. --it carried on for a period of time. 11 A. Well, obviously, obviously, it's based upon 12 MR. BOOSE: Form. 12 everything, yes. 13 A. (Continuing) It carried on for a period of 13 Q. Well, but particularly in his, Ronald Burt's 14 time. 14 case, all you've got, you've never seen him, you've 15 BY MR. NORWOOD: 15 never talked to him, you don't know what he'd look Q. Well, between 1996 and 2013, we've got some 16 like if he walked in here today; true? 17 decades in there. You agree with that? 17 A. True. A. Yes, we do. 18 Q. All right, so everything is based on medical 18 19 MR. DUGAN: One and change. 19 records, the accuracy of which you are not attesting 20 MR. NORWOOD: All right. 20 that whether or not they're accurate, right? 21 BY MR. NORWOOD: 21 A. Well--22 Q. So to the extent that those medical records 22 Q. Is that right? 23 ain't accurate, that would mean that in any way, that 23 A. Yes. Yes. 24 could change your opinion, right? If those medical 24 Q. Nor are you attesting to the fact that 25 records are inaccurate, right? 25 whoever entered those records, be it one of these Page 147 Page 149 A. Well, no, I don't--it's not going to change 1 1 defendants or whatever, and described what was 2 my opinion. I don't know--2 purportedly being reported, you can't testify or 3 Q. Well, but your opinion is based on medical 3 verify the accuracy of that information, correct? 4 records, right? MR. DUGAN: Form, foundation, incomplete, A. My opinion is based upon medical records, 5 improper hypothetical. 6 it's based upon the radiographic studies. A. I obviously wasn't there when they entered 7 Q. Right, and if anything about that is false, 7 that, no. 8 would that change your opinion? 8 BY MR. NORWOOD: MR. DUGAN: Improper, incomplete Q. Right. Okay, and you don't know whether or 10 hypothetical and depends on what? 10 not they had motivation to skew those medical records MR. BOOSE: Join. 11 in a way to suggest they wouldn't be liable to 12 BY MR. NORWOOD: 12 Mr. Burt. You wouldn't have any information about Q. Subject to that objection, if the 13 that, either, would you? 14 radiological reports and findings are wrong, that 14 MR. DUGAN: Same objections; argumentative. 15 could change your opinion; correct? 15 A. I don't know those people. 16 A. Well, I looked at the x-rays. 16 MR. BOOSE: Join. 17 Q. Right. 17 BY MR. NORWOOD: A. I looked at all the other x-rays, so my Q. And if, hypothetically, just purely 19 opinion is not going to change on the other x-rays 19 hypothetical, if Mr. Ronald Burt has severe pain in 20 because I saw those. 20 his neck and his back, if he has that, let's just Q. Well, you saw an x-ray that purports to be 21 assume you believe him, would you do something 22 Mr. Burt's x-ray, right? 22 additional to what has already been done with respect 23 MR. DUGAN: Is there some question that it's 23 to try to figure out what is causing that severe neck

38 (Pages 146 - 149)

MR. DUGAN: Form, foundation, improper,

MR. NORWOOD: Well, I mean that's what I'm 25

24 and back pain?

24 not?

25

	Page 150		Page 152
1	Page 150 incomplete hypothetical.	1	Page 152 MR. NORWOOD: Okay, I have no further
2	MR. BOOSE: Join.		questions.
3	A. No, for the reasons I mentioned earlier,	3	MR. DUGAN: Nothing.
	sir. You have to have, based upon his history, his	4	MR. BOOSE: I have a few.
		5	FURTHER EXAMINATION
_	physical examination, putting all that together, he		BY MR. BOOSE:
6	, 3		
	pain with no objective physical findings to	7	Q. Doctor, scoliosis, whenwhen a medical
	substantiate that, then I would not work it up		,
	further.		considered a diagnosis of the patient, right?
	BY MR. NORWOOD:	10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Okay, so you are saying, then, thatfirst	11	Q. A diagnosis is the interpretation of
	of all, you are saying you don't believe Mr. Burt		objective or subjective information about the patient;
	because it doesn't appear to be supported by what you		correct?
	see; correct?	14	A. Yes.
15	A. I don't know that I'd use the word I don't	15	Q. You dispute that Plaintiff has scoliosis,
	believe him. I said I thinkI used the word that I		correct?
	think he's exaggerating.	17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Okay, he's exaggerating, but if you were	18	Q. Do you dispute any other diagnoses of the
	convinced that he wasn't exaggerating and that he was		Plaintiff?
	he was really experiencing pain, what would you do in	20	A. That'sthat is the only other diagnoses
	that case? You would just basically say "Here's your		(sic). II think that initially, when this man had
	over-the-counter medicine, I'm sorry"?		these x-rays in 1996, he probably did have some muscle
23	A. I would have done what was done for him. I		spasm in his cervical area at that time, and so I
	would have ordered an antiinflammatory medication.		think at that time he did have that, and
25	Q. And that's it, even if he's having severe,	25	Q. I apologize. I believe you also said
			D 450
	Page 151		Page 153
1	Page 151 extreme pain that doesn't appear supported by what you	1	torticollis might not have been accurate; correct?
		1 2	-
	extreme pain that doesn't appear supported by what you	2	torticollis might not have been accurate; correct?
2	extreme pain that doesn't appear supported by what you see on the x-ray and those medical records?	2	torticollis might not have been accurate; correct?  A. What I said is torticollis is not really a
2 3 4	extreme pain that doesn't appear supported by what you see on the x-ray and those medical records?  A. Yes, and that'sI think you asked me the	2 3 4	torticollis might not have been accurate; correct?  A. What I said is torticollis is not really a radiographic finding. I said he may have had somehe
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2 3 4 5 6	extreme pain that doesn't appear supported by what you see on the x-ray and those medical records?  A. Yes, and that'sI think you asked me the question earlier about treating the patient in the office. I mean, you get to a point you work	2 3 4 5 6	torticollis might not have been accurate; correct?  A. What I said is torticollis is not really a radiographic finding. I said he may have had somehe may have really had some muscle spasm after that incident in 1996. I wouldn't reallyI wouldn't
2 3 4 5 6 7	extreme pain that doesn't appear supported by what you see on the x-ray and those medical records?  A. Yes, and that'sI think you asked me the question earlier about treating the patient in the office. I mean, you get to a point you work something, you figure out, and if I can't substantiate	2 3 4 5 6 7	torticollis might not have been accurate; correct?  A. What I said is torticollis is not really a radiographic finding. I said he may have had somehe may have really had some muscle spasm after that incident in 1996. I wouldn't reallyI wouldn't reallyI wouldn't reallyI wouldn't really call that torticollis, but
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39 (Pages 150 - 153)

Page 15-	Page 156
1 MR. DUGAN: Doctor, we're done here today	
2 You have the right to review the transcript to see if	2 counsel thereto, and is in all respects a full, true,
3 it's been taken down correctly, or you can waive you	_
4 signature. That choice is yours. What's your	4 propounded to and the answers given by said witness;
5 preference?	5 that signature of the deponent was waived by agreement
6 THE WITNESS: I'll waive.	6 of counsel.
7 MR. DUGAN: Signature waived.	7 I further certify that I am not of
8 MR. NORWOOD: Thank you, sir. Appreciat	-
9 it.	9 suit, not related to nor interested in any of the
THE WITNESS: Thank you.	10 parties or their attorneys.
11 (Thereupon, at 12:44 P.M., the	Witness my hand and notarial seal at
deposition was concluded.)	12 St. Louis, Missouri, this 23rd day of May, 2017.
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18 O. Roy Chad
19	19 J. Bryan Jordan
20	20 Certified Court Reporter
21	21 State of Missouri No. 532
22	22
23	23
24	24
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Page 15:	5
1 State of Missouri.	
2 ) SS.	
3 City of St. Louis )	
4 I, J. Bryan Jordan, a Notary Public in	
5 and for the State of Missouri, duly commissioned,	
6 qualified and authorized to administer oaths and to	
7 certify to depositions, do hereby certify that	
8 pursuant to Notice in the civil cause now pending an	d
9 undetermined in the Circuit Court of the City of	
10 St. Louis, State of Missouri, to be used in the	
11 hearing of said cause before said court, I was	
12 attended at the offices of Petkovich Orthopedic and	
13 Spine Care, LLC, 2821 North Ballas Road, Suite C7	0
14 St. Louis, Missouri, by the aforesaid witness and by	
15 the aforesaid attorneys, on the 11th day of May, 201	7
16 The said witness, being of sound mind	
17 and being by me first carefully examined and duly	
18 cautioned and sworn to testify the truth, the whole	
19 truth, and nothing but the truth in the case	
20 aforesaid, thereupon testified as is shown in the	
21 foregoing transcript, said testimony being by me	
22 reported in shorthand and caused to be transcribed	
23 into typewriting, and that the foregoing pages	
24 correctly set forth the testimony of the	
25 aforementioned witness, together with the questions	
25 arotometronea without, together with the questions	

40 (Pages 154 - 156)

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